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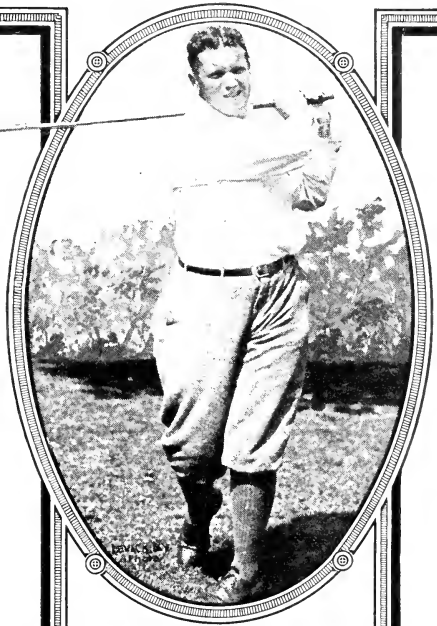

S. DAVIDSON HERRON
National Champion

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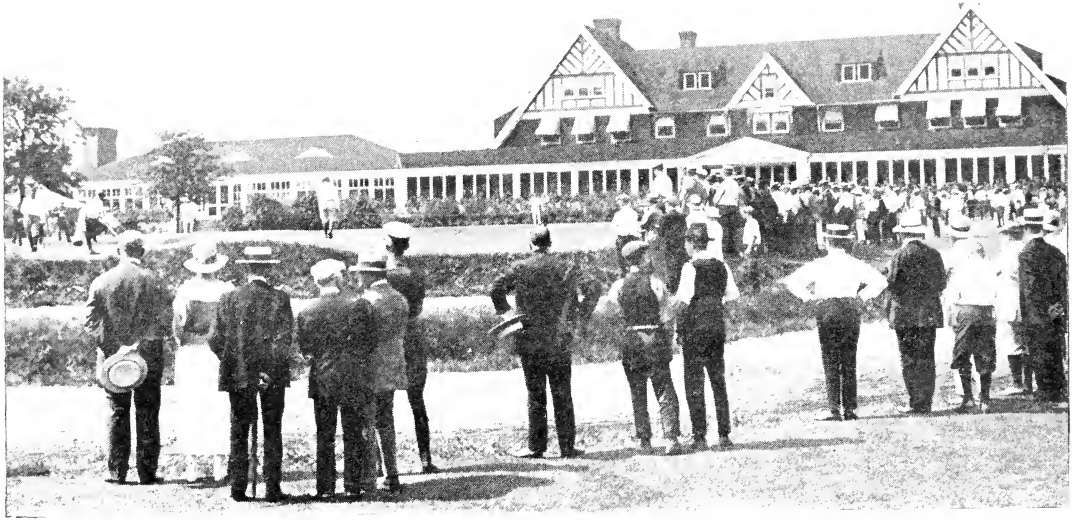

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SPALDING'S GOLF GUIDE

1920

EDITED BY

GRANTLAND RICE

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GRANTLAND RICE.

Introduction

By Grantland Rice.

All of the important golf championships were revived in the United States during the season of 1919. The national amateur was played on the course at Oakmont, a suburb of Pittsburgh; the women's championship at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, and the national open at Brae Burn, a course of the Boston district. The latter, played in June, was within the publication dates of the Golf Guide of 1919 and a complete summary and story of the contest appeared in that issue. It was a sensational struggle in which Walter C. Hagen of Oakland Hills, Detroit, won from Mike Brady by a single stroke, after Hagen had tied a five-stroke lead which Brady had established. Hagen's victory came to him in the play-off with 77 to 78, a finish which golfers never ceased to discuss the remainder of the season, especially those golfers who had been fortunate to see the competition.

The sectional championships also were played. There was the Western open, the Western women's, the championships of the far-off Pacific slope, those of Canada, later the California schedule, and in the winter interest in golf on the Southern courses was far beyond records of other years, and very likely much exceeding the expectations of the originators of the various tournaments. For while it was surely anticipated that some day golf would be played with increased interest, as would become any sport which was being revived after the bitter experience of war, it seemed an optimistic thought, far too wide reaching, to imagine that it would more than recover its normal status in the very first year of peace. Yet it is truthful to say that it did.

A new amateur aspirant won the championship. This, too, in spite of the fact that he played against the old champions. One by one they were eliminated and left him competing with a boy from the South for the title. When this match was concluded, S. Davidson Herron, a stalwart 200 pounder—yes, a trifle more than that—of Pittsburgh, a native born Pittsburgh golfer, became the national amateur champion of the United States. The days of competition were not kind from the standpoint of the weather. Vicious storms lashed the course and the competitors repeatedly were compelled to drive and putt with raindrops whipping into their faces from before the wind like pellets of metal, certainly not propitious conditions to play any kind of outdoor game in which a championship title is involved. Herron, prior to the contest, had facetiously been referred to as a "mud horse." Such he proved to be, and the facetiousness of his friends in reality was a compliment well deserved and fit. He went through the tournament in all types of weather with a persistent cheerfulness which was not always shared by some of his more temperamental competitors.

Great expectations had been built on the tournament because it was to bring together four former champions—Travers, Robert Gardner, Ouimet and Evans—and it did bring them together. Not one of them lasted long enough to play the final with Herron. Travers fell first, dropping out after the first round, defeated by Waldo. There was reason. The Montclair

golfer was ill and not up to his game. The weather was not in the least conducive to be of help to him. So he lost, and that by a score which was the poorest he ever made in a competition with championship honors depending upon it. In fact, after the first round there was none left to represent Metropolitan golfers except Stearns of Nassau, and Herron won from him in the second round.

Two champions dropped back after the second round. They were Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, who was beaten by "Bobby" Jones, and "Chick" Evans, who was beaten by Ouimet. Then came the third round, in which Ouimet was beaten 1 up in 38 holes by J. Wood Platt of North Hills. Thus the field was left clear for a new champion, and when Fownes of Pittsburgh lost to Jones, and Platt was eliminated by Herron in the semi-final, the title for the year lay between a golfer from the South and a golfer from the North. It was not an easy title that Herron won. Jones gave him a battle. It was after the ninth hole of the afternoon round that the Southern player finally began to be overshadowed by his rival, and on the fourteenth hole the match ended, the twelfth hole not having been played out.

The victory of Miss Stirling in the women's championship was not so much of a surprise as the outcome of the amateur championship for men. The finalists were Miss Stirling and Mrs. W. A. Gavin, and the latter won but a single hole. The thirteenth hole saw the end of the tournament. In the semi-final Miss Stirling was put to her hardest game, playing against Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia. She halved the eighteenth hole with her rival and on that day probably saved her title.

The Western open championship was won by James Barnes of St. Louis, over the course of the Mayfield Country Club at Cleveland. Barnes had to play good golf to win and in the qualifying round equaled the course record of 69. Leo Diegel of Detroit was second and Jock Hutchison of Chicago third.

The interchange of visits between the golfers of the United States and Canada added the international flavor of other years to the golf of 1919, and the felicitous exchange of compliments and congratulations between the sons of two nations, who had fought shoulder to shoulder to throttle the most tyrannical autocracy in modern history, made the rafters of two golf clubhouses ring with the cheers of more than victors—the cheers of men who knew they had fought the right way for the right cause.

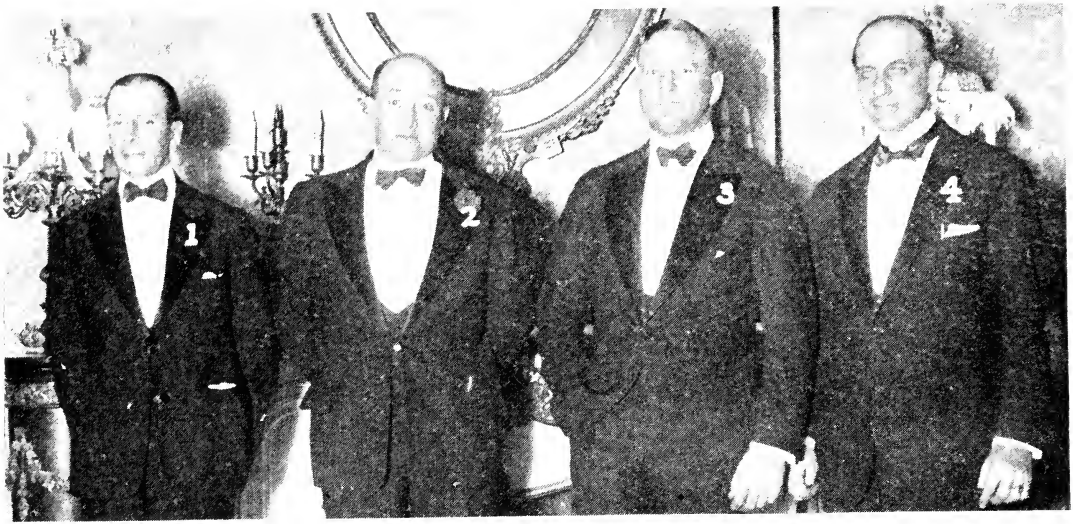
It must not be thought, however, that all golf interest centered on the links of the championship chosen courses, or on the links of the famous organizations where the expert golfers of club membership meet. Never in the history of municipal links—and there is yet to be reported an exception—were so many tickets of permission issued to play as were issued in 1919. In New York, Chicago and other large cities there were not enough public courses to accommodate all of those who wished to play. So popular were the links that one almost had to "camp out" over night to be assured of an opportunity to start at some hour the next day. Thousands and still thousands played over the Chicago courses, where during the summer months public golf was played at a pace which had not been equaled in Chicago even before war had upset the smooth running stream of American athletics.

From the golfing authorities of Great Britain, and from those of Canada, like report is heard as to the disposition of golfers to get back to "their game." There was no question as to the revival of golf in Canada. It might be truer to say that interest in the game went beyond the bounds of revival. It would seem that its popularity never had waned, but was simply held under restaint, as hearts ached and sorrow overcame the living who were prostrated by the sufferings of their own on the battle field. In Great Britain, where the interest in golf ran far ahead of local manifestation or appreciation of expertness in 1919, as compared with the four or five years preceding, it is said the showing of last year may be considered to be as nothing compared with that which is anticipated for 1920.

Then, too, there are to be international matches in 1920 which will liven golfing circles and will awaken interest on the part of those who are less given to demonstration than their friends and associates. American golfers are to visit England and play for the championship abroad. Among them are to be some of the women golfers of the United States. American professionals are to play over the courses on the other side and some of the professionals of Great Britain are to visit the United States. Among them will be familiar faces, players who have been here before and who are always welcome.

The possibilities of golf for 1920 are great. With so much winter play ing as there has been this season there may be new champions after th national title events are completed before another autumn comes around Herron may find that some player has groomed himself to win and take th amateur title away from Pittsburgh, from whence have come such excellen golfers as Byers, Fownes and Herron to win it. Perhaps one of the plod ding crop of home professionals will swing a mighty club that will put Hagen down, and, as he falls, his crown will fall from him and be seized by another. There may be a new women's champion, although Miss Stirling is a sturdy defender of the honors that she earns.

Perhaps the one lesson that was taught more convincingly in 1919 than any other was the lesson of steady progress. Even had there been no interruption by the war, the younger generation of golfers would have made themselves heard, if no more. With the lapse of active golf for two or three seasons, according to locality, the showing which was made by the younger golfers possibly was the greater surprise. Their progress had not come under the observation of the general public for one good reason, and more than that, too, it is usually the case when a sport is resumed, after a cessation of some interval, that it is resumed with more enthusiasm and activity by the younger element than it is by the older.



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MORTIMER N. BUCKNER
Garden City Golf Club

Executive Committee
the above officers and

ALBERT D. LOCKE
The Country Club of Brookline

EDWARD S. MOORE
Onwentsia Club

NELSON M. WHITNEY
Audubon Golf Club

HUGH WILSON
Merion Cricket Club

U. S. G. A. Annual Meeting

At the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, five former presidents of the organization were present. They assisted gracefully in inducting the new president. George H. Walker of St. Louis, to office. The previous presidents who attended were G. Herbert Windeler, who held office in 1903 and 1904; Silas H. Strawn, 1911 and 1912; Robert C. Watson, 1913 and 1914; Frank L. Woodward, 1915 and 1916, and Howard W. Perrin, 1917. Frederick S. Wheeler of the Apawamis Club, president in 1919, spoke briefly to the delegates present and handed the gavel of his office to the new president. Howard F. Whitney and J. F. Byers were installed as vice-presidents and Wynant D. Vanderpool of the Morris County Club was chosen to act as secretary to succeed Mr. Whitney, who had become a vice-president.

The new president announced the intention of the association to send, at the invitation of the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews, a committee of four to discuss the stymie, the standard ball, and other questions relative to the interests of golf. He was authorized to announce the names of the members of the committee.

The Engineers' Links at Roslyn was chosen for the amateur championship meeting. The North Shore and Baltusrol clubs withdrew and the former announced to the golfers present that they would be only too happy to give over their course for half of the qualifying round. In addition, they informed the delegates that their clubhouse would be open at all times for visitors.

There were three bids for the open tournament, with the Inverness course at Toledo successful. The Mayfield Country Club of Cleveland was the successful bidder for the women's championship.

U. S. G. A. Club Members

ACTIVE CLUBS.

Algonquin Golf Club, Webster Groves, Mo.
Allegheny Country Club, Sewickley, Pa.
Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y.
Arcola Country Club, Arcola, N. J.
Aronimink Country Club, Drexel Hill, Pa.
Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.
Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, La.
Bala Golf Club, West Park Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore Country Club, Roland Park, Baltimore County, Mo
Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol, N. J.
Beacon Hill Country Club, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
Belmont Springs Country Club, Waverley, Mass.
Beresford Country Club, San Mateo, Cal.
Beverly Country Club, Chicago, Ill.
Blind Brook Club, Port Chester, N. Y.
Bloomfield Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich.
Bob O'Link Golf Club, Highland Park, Ill.
Brae-Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass.
Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Brooklawn Country Club (Inc.), Bridgeport, Conn.
Calumet Country Club, Chicago, Ill.
Cherry Valley Club (Inc.), Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
Chestnut Hill Golf Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md.
Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
Cincinnati Golf Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Claremont Country Club, Oakland, Cal.
Colorado Springs Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md.
Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Country Club of Atlantic City, Northfield, N. J.
Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
Country Club of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
Country Club of Lakewood, Lakewood, N. J.
Country Club of Springfield, West Springfield, Mass.
Deal Golf Club, Deal, N. J.
Dedham Country and Polo Club, Dedham, Mass.
Delavan Country Club, Delavan, Wis.
Denver Country Club, Denver, Col.
Detroit Golf Club, Detroit, Mich.
Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta, Ga.
Du Bois Country Club, Du Bois, Pa.
Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.
Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt.
Engineers Country Club, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.
Englewood Country Club, Englewood, N. J.
Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.
Evanston Golf Club, Evanston, Ill.
Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Ill.
Fairview Country Club, Elmsford, N. Y.
Flossmoor Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill.
Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.
Garden City Country Club, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
Gedney Farms Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.
Glen View Club, Golf, Ill.
Golf and Country Club of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.
Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison, N. Y.
Greenwich Country C ub, Greenwich, Conn.
Gulph Mills Golf Club, Gulph Mills, Pa.
Hartford Golf Club, West Hartford, Conn.

Highland Country Club, (Inc.), Meriden, Conn.
Highlands Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hillcrest Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.
Hinsdale Golf Club, Clarendon Hills, Ill.
Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J.
Hudson River Country Club (Inc.), Yonkers, N. Y.
Huntington Golf and Marine Club, Huntington, N. Y.
Huntington Valley Country Club, Noble, Pa.
Hyannisport Club, Hyannisport, Mass.
Idlewild Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill.
Kent Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly, N. J.
Lido Golf Club, Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.
Lochmoor Club, Detroit, Mich.
Manerch Country Club, Manoa, Delaware Co., Pa.
Losantiville Country Club, Pleasant Ridge, Ohio.
Maidstone Club, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.
Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
Merchantville Country Club, Merchantville, N. J.
Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.
Midlothian Country Club, Blue Island, Ill.
Milwaukee Country Club, Milwaukee, Wis.
Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mohawk Golf Club, Schenectady, N. Y.
Morris County Golf Club, Convent, N. J.
Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
Nashua Country Club, Nashua, N. H.
Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
National Golf Links of America, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
New Haven Country Club, Whitneyville, Conn.
New Orleans Country Club, New Orleans, La.
Newport Country Club, Newport, R. I.
North Hills Country Club, Edge Hill, Pa.
North Jersey Country Club, Warren Point, N. J.
North Shore Country Club (Inc.), Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.
Oakland Golf Club, Bay Side, L. I., N. Y.
Oakland Hills Country Club, Detroit, Mich.
Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Mass.
Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Allegheny County, Pa.
Oak Park Country Club, Oak Park, Ill.
Oak Ridge Golf Club, Tuckahoe N. Y.
Old Elm Club, Fort Sheridan, Lake County, Ill.
Old York Road Country Club, Jenkintown, Pa.
Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
Overbrook Golf Club, Overbrook, Pa.
Park Club of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Pa.
Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philmont Country Club, Philmont, Pa.
Pine Valley Golf Club, Sumner, N. J.
Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
Plainfield Country Club, Plainfield, N. J.
Quaker Ridge Golf Club (Inc.), Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Raritan Valley Country Club, Somerville, N. J.
Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.
Ridgedale Country Club, Normandy, Mo.
Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club, Rock Island, Ill.
Rumson Country Club, Rumson, N. J.
St. Albans Golf Club, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
St. Andrews Golf Club, Mount Hope, Westchester County, N. Y.
St. Louis Country Club, Clayton, Mo.
Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio.
Scarview Golf Club, Absecon, N. J.
Shackamaxon Country Club, Westfield, N. J.
Shaker Heights Country Club, Warrensville, Ohio.
Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
Shennecossett Country Club, New London, Conn.

Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill.
Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Stenton Country Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sunnybrook Golf Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, Mass.
Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn.
Tuxedo Golf Club, Tuxedo, N. Y.
Upper Montclair Country Club, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Wannamoisett Country Club, Rumford, R. I.
Westmoreland Country Club, Glen View, Ill.
West Okoboji Golf Club, Milford, Iowa.
Westward-Ho Golf Club, Cragin Station, Chicago, Ill.
Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Wilmington Country Club, Kennett Pike, Del.
Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair, Mass.
Woodway Country Club (Inc.), Springdale, Conn.
Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Yahnundasis Golf Club, Utica, N. Y.
Yountakah Country Club, Nutley, N. J.

ALLIED CLUBS.

Agawam Hunt, Providence, R. I.
Albany Country Club, Albany, N. Y.
Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton, Mass.
Albuquerque Country Club, Albuquerque, N. M.
Alpine Golf Club, Fitchburg, Mass.
Altoona Cricket Club, Altoona, Pa.
Annandale Country Club, Pasadena, Cal.
Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Arlington Golf Club, Columbus, Ohio.
Arlmont Golf Club, Arlington Heights, Mass.
Asheville Country Club, Asheville, N. C.
Austin Country Club, Austin, Tex.
Balsams Country Club, Dixville Notch, N. H.
Bannockburn Golf Club, Glen Echo, Md.
Bass Rocks Golf Club, Gloucester, Mass.
Bear Hill Golf Club, Wakefield, Mass.
Beaver Meadow Golf Club, Concord, N. H.
Bedford Golf and Tennis Club, Bedford, N. Y.
Belleair Country Club, Belleair, Fla.
Bellevue Country Club, Bellevue, Pa.
Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose, Mass.
Bellport Golf Club, Bellport, L. I., N. Y.
Belmont Golf Club, Downers Grove, Ill.
Ben Lomond Golf Club, Sagamore, Mass.
Berkshire Country Club, Reading, Pa.
Bethlehem Country Club, Bethlehem, N. H.
Binghamton Country Club, Binghamton, N. Y.
Bismarck Country Club, Bismarck, N. Dak.
Blue Mound Country Club, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Brackenridge Heights Country Club, Tarentum, Pa.
Brockton Country Club, Campello Station, Brockton, Mass.
Brooklands Golf and Country Club, Rochester, Mich.
Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bucks County Country Club, Langhorne, Pa.
Buffalo Golf Club, Buffalo, N. Y.
Burlingame Country Club, Burlingame, San Mateo Co., Cal.
Butler Country Club, Butler, Pa.
Cambria County Club, Johnstown, Pa.
Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J.
Cape Fear Country Club, Wilmington, N. C.
Cape May Golf Club, Cape May, N. J.
Capital City Club, Atlanta, Ga.
Carolina Country Club, Raleigh, N. C.

Century Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.
Charleston Country Club, Charleston, S. C.
Charlotte Country Club, Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga Golf and Country Club, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago Heights Country Club, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Clarksburg Country Club, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Cohasset Golf Club, North Cohasset, Mass.
Colonia Country Club, Colonia, N. J.
Concord Country Club, Concord, Mass.
Cooperstown Country Club, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Coronado Country Club, Coronado, Cal.
Country Club of Augusta, Augusta, Ga.
Country Club of Birmingham, Birmingham, Ala.
Country Club of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.
Country Club, Farmington, Conn.
Country Club of Glen Ridge, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Country Club of Greenfield, Greenfield, Mass.
Country Club of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind.
Country Club of Lansdowne, Lansdowne, Pa.
Country Club of New Bedford, New Bedford, Mass.
Country Club of New Canaan, New Canaan, Conn.
Country Club of Pittsfield, Pittsfield, Mass.
Country Club of Pittsburgh, Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Country Club of Ridgefield, Ridgefield, Conn.
Country Club of Rochester, Brighton, N. Y.
Country Club of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.
Country Club, Toledo, Ohio.
Country Club of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Country Club of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Country Club of Westchester, Westchester, N. Y.
Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crow Point Golf Club, Hingham, Mass.
Dallas Country Club, Dallas, Tex.
Del Monte Golf and Country Club, Del Monte, Cal.
Dickinson Town and Country Club, Dickinson, N. Dak.
Dornick Hill Country Club, Ardmore, Carter County, Okla.
Dunwoodie Country Club, Yonkers, N. Y.
Dutchess Golf and Country Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Eagles-Mere Golf Club, Eagles-Mere, Pa.
Edgewood Country Club, Charleston, W. Va.
Edgewood Country Club, Edgewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elgin Country Club, Elgin, Ill.
Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, Woodbrook, Baltimore Co., Md.
Elmhurst Golf Club, Elmhurst, Ill.
Elmira Country Club, Elmira, N. Y.
Essex County Country Club, West Orange, N. J.
Essex Fells Country Club, Essex Fells, N. J.
Fairmont Country Club, Fairmont, W. Va.
Fall River Country Club, Fall River, Mass.
Florida Country Club, Jacksonville, Fla.
Flushing Country Club, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Forest Hill Field Club, Soho, Belleville, N. J.
Forest Park Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.
Framingham Country Club, Framingham, Mass.
Frankford Country Club, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
Genesee Golf Club, Rochester, N. Y.
Geneva Country Club, Geneva, N. Y.
Glen Garden Country Club, Fort Worth, Tex.
Glen Oak Country Club, R. F. D. No. 3, Wheaton, Ill.
Golf and Country Club (Inc.), Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
Green Hill Golf Club, Worcester, Mass.
Greensburg Country Club, Greensburg, Pa.
Hackensack Golf Club, Hackensack, N. J.
Haddon Country Club, Haddonfield, N. J.
Hagerstown Country Club, Hagerstown, Md.
Hampton Roads Golf and Country Club, Newport News, Va.
Hatherly Golf Club, North Scituate, Mass.
Highland Country Club, Attleboro, Mass.
Highland Golf Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Highland Park Golf Club, Cleveland, Ohio.
Homestead Golf Club, Danvers, Mass.
Hoosic-Whisick Club, Ponkapoag, Mass.
Houston Country Club, Houston, Tex.
Huntington Country Club, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, Ill.
Intervale Country Club, Manchester, N. H.
Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio.
Inwood Country Club, Inwood, L. I., N. Y.
Island Club, Haverhill, Mass.
Jackson Park Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.
Jefferson County Golf Club, Watertown, N. Y.
Kahkwa Golf Club, Erie, Pa.
Kansas City Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.
Kebo Valley Club, Bar Harbor, Me.
Kenosha Country Club, Kenosha, Wis.
Kernwood Country Club, Salem, Mass.
Kirkside Golf Club, Chevy Chase, Md.
Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.
La Grange Country Club, La Grange, Ill.
Lake Geneva Country Club, Lake Geneva, Wis.
Lake George Club, Diamond Point-on-Lake George, N. Y.
Lakeside Country Club, Canton, Ohio.
Lakewood Country Club, Denver, Colo.
Lancaster Country Club, Lancaster, Pa.
Lawrence Park Country Club, Bronxville, N. Y.
Leicester Country Club, Leicester, Mass.
Lenox Club, Lenox, Mass.
Lexington Golf Club, Lexington, Mass.
Little Rock Country Club, Little Rock, Ark.
Long Meadow Golf Club, Lowell, Mass.
Los Angeles Country Club, Beverly Mills, L. A. County, Cal.
Louisville Country Club, Louisville, Ky.
Lu Lu Temple Country Club, North Glenside, Pa.
Mahopac Golf Club, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.
Manhattan Golf Club, Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.
Maplewood Country Club, Maplewood, N. H.
Marine and Field Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marin Golf and Country Club, San Rafael, Cal.
Massapequa Golf and Country Club, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.
Meadow Brook Golf Club, Reading, Mass.
Memphis Country Club, Buntyn, Tenn.
Merrimack Valley Country Club, Methuen, Mass.
Metacomet Golf Club, Providence, R. I.
Midland Golf Club, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles, Cal.
Misquamicut Golf Club, Watch Hill, R. I.
Monoosnock Country Club, Leominster, Mass.
Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J.
Montour Heights Country Club, Coraopolis, Pa.
Moorestown Field Club, Moorestown, N. J.
Morristown Field Club, Morristown, N. J.
Mount Anthony Country Club, Bennington, Vt.
Mount Kisco Golf Club (Inc.), Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mount Pleasant Golf Club, Lowell, Mass.
Mount Tom Golf Club, Holyoke, Mass.
Mount Vernon Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Nashville Golf and Country Club, Nashville, Tenn.
New Brunswick Country Club, New Brunswick, N. J.
New York Golf Club, Van Cortlandt Park, New York, N. Y.
New York Newspaper Golf Club, Van Cortlandt Park, New York, N. Y.
Norfolk Country Club, Norfolk, Va.
Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham, Mass.
Normandie Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.
North Adams Country Club, North Adams, Mass.
North Fork Country Club, Cutchogue, L. I., N. Y.
Northampton Country Club, Northampton, Mass.
Northland Country Club, Duluth, Minn.
Norwood Golf Club, Long Branch, N. J.

Oak Bluffs Country Club, Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y.
Oakland Country Club, Metairie Ridge, New Orleans, La.
Oakwood Club, South Euclid, Ohio.
Oakwood Country Club, Lynchburg, Va.
Ocean Country Club, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.
Old Point Comfort Golf and Country Club, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill.
Omaha Country Club, Benson, Neb.
Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb.
Oneida Community Golf Club, Kenwood, N. Y.
Onondaga Golf and Country Club, Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y.
Oswego Country Club, Oswego, N. Y.
Ould Newbury Golf Club, Newburyport, Mass.
Owasco Country Club, Auburn, N. Y.
Oxford Country Club, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken, S. C.
Parkersburg Country Club, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Pensacola Country Club, Pensacola, Fla.
Pepperell Country Club, Pepperell, Mass.
Philadelphia Golf Club, Cobb's Creek Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, N. C.
Pittsburgh Field Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Plum Brook Country Club, Sandusky, Ohio.
Plymouth Country Club, Norristown, Pa.
Plymouth Country Club, Plymouth, Mass.
Portage Country Club, Akron, Ohio.
Port Chester Country Club, Port Chester, N. Y.
Port Henry Country Club (Inc.), Port Henry, N. Y.
Portland Country Club, Portland, Me.
Portsmouth Country Club, Portsmouth, N. H.
Powelton Club, Newburgh, N. Y.
Presidio Golf Club, San Francisco, Cal.
Princeton Golf Club, Princeton, N. J.
Racine Country Club, Racine, Wis.
Ravisloe Country Club, Homewood, Ill.
Redlands Country Club, Redlands, Cal.
Red Run Golf Club, Royal Oak, Mich.
Rhode Island Country Club, Nayatt, R. I.
Ridgewood Club, Columbia, S. C.
Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J.
Riverside Golf Club, Riverside, Ill.
Riverton Country Club, Riverton, N. J.
Riverview Golf Club, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Roanoke Country Club (Inc.), Roanoke, Va.
Rockland Country Club, Sparkill, N. Y.
Rockport Country Club, Rockport, Mass.
Runaway Brook Golf Club, Clinton, Mass.
Rutland Country Club, Rutland, Vt.
Sadaquada Golf Club, Utica, N. Y.
St. Augustine Golf Club, St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Clair Country Club, South Hills Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
St. Davids Golf Club, St. Davids, Pa.
St. George's Golf and Country Club, Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y.
Salem Golf Club, Salem, Mass.
San Antonio Country Club, San Antonio, Texas.
San Francisco Golf and Country Club, Ingleside, San Francisco, Cal.
Saratoga Golf Club, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Savannah Golf Club, Savannah, Ga.
Scarboro Golf Club, Franklin Park, Boston, Mass.
Scottish-American Golf Club, Van Cortlandt Park, New York, N. Y.
Seattle Golf Club, Seattle, Wash.
Segregansett Country Club, Taunton, Mass.
Sharon Country Club, Sharon, Mass.
Sharon Country Club, Sharon, Pa.
Shuttle Meadow Golf Club (Inc.), New Britain, Conn.
South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill.
South Shore Field Club, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.
Speedway Country Club, Chicago, Ill.

Spokane Country Club, Spokane, Wash.
Springhaven Country Club, Wallingford, Pa.
Spring Lake Golf and Country Club, Spring Lake, N. J.
Stamford Country Club, Stamford-in-the-Catskills, N. Y.
Stanton Heights Golf Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Stockbridge Golf Club, Stockbridge, Mass.
Storm King Golf Club, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Suburban Club, Elizabeth, N. J.
Summingdale Country Club, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Swope Park Golf Club, Kansas City, Mo.
Tacoma Country and Golf Club, South Tacoma, Wash.
Taconic Golf Club, Williamstown, Mass.
Tatnuck Country Club, Worcester, Mass.
Tekoa Country Club, Westfield, Mass.
Tengega Country Club, Rome, N. Y.
Thornburg Country Club, Thornburg, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thousand Islands Country Club, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Torresdale Golf Club, Torresdale, Pa.
Town and Country Club, Lockport, N. Y.
Trenton Country Club, "Oaklands," Trenton, N. J.
Tuscumbia Golf Club, Green Lake, Wis.
Union County Country Club, Cranford, N. J.
Uniontown Country Club, Uniontown, Pa.
United Shoe Machinery A.A., Beverly, Mass.
Van Shaick Island Golf Club, Troy, N. Y.
Vesper Country Club, Tyngsboro, Mass.
Virginia Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club, Hot Springs, Va
Wampatuck Country Club, Canton Mass.
Wanango Country Club, Reno, Pa.
Washington Golf and Country Club (Inc.), Jewell Station, Va.
Washington County Golf and Country Club, Washington, Pa
Waumbek Golf Club, Jefferson, N. H.
Waverly Golf Club, Portland, Ore.
Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn.
Wellesley Country Club, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Wenham Golf Club, Wenham, Mass.
Westbrook Golf Club, Great River, L. I., N. Y.
West Chester Golf and Country Club, West Chester, Pa.
Westfield Golf Club, Westfield, N. J.
Westmoreland Country Club, Verona, Pa.
Weston Golf Club, Weston, Mass.
Westwood Country Club Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Wheatley Hills Golf Club (Inc.), East Williston, L. I., N. Y.
Wheaton Country Club, Wheaton, Ill.
Wheeling Country Club, Wheeling, W. Va.
White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J.
Williamsport Country Club, Williamsport, Pa.
Winchester Country Club, Winchester, Mass.
Windsor Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.
Winnesuket Country Club, Woonsocket, R. I.
Wolferts Roost, Albany, N. Y.
Woodbury Country Club, Woodbury, N. J.
Woodhaven Golf Club, Woodhaven, L. I. N. Y.
Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass.
Woodmere Club (Inc.), Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Woods Hole Golf Club, Falmouth, Mass.
Worcester Country Club, Worcester, Mass.
Wyantenuck Golf Club, Great Barrington, Mass.
Wyoming Valley Country Club, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
York Country Club, York, Pa.
Youghiogheny Country Club, McKeesport, Pa.
Youngstown Country Club, Youngstown, Ohio.

The Home Green

By Grantland Rice.

Walter J. Travis is the only American amateur who ever won the amateur championship of Great Britain, and Harold H. Hilton is the only British golfer who ever won the amateur championship of the United States. So the count between the two countries is 50-50 in this respect.

* * *

Great Britain has been more successful in her professional golf. In 1900 Harry Vardon won the American open and J. H. Taylor finished second. In 1913 Vardon finished second, with Ted Ray third, after a triple tie with Ouimet. But the best showing an American "pro" ever made in Great Britain was rounded out by J. J. McDermott, who managed to finish fifth in his second attempt.

* * *

In the last amateur championship neither New York nor Chicago was able to get a man as far as the semi-final round. This also includes Boston. Before the championship started these three cities entered Evans, Gardner, Ouimet, Travers and Kirkby. The first four had won eight amateur championships and three open titles. Kirkby had been Metropolitan champion on three occasions Yet none of these were in the semi-final list.

* * *

In 1915, at Detroit, Evans, Travers and Ouimet were backed heavily against the remainder of the field. Many thought it a certainty that one of them would win. Yet none of the three survived the second round, showing the great growth of golf talent in the United States since 1912.

* * *

The lowest score ever made in the qualifying round of an amateur championship was made at Ekwanok in 1914 by W. C. Fownes and R. R. Gorton at 144. Before that the low record was held by Walter J. Travis, who turned in 146 at Euclid in 1906.

* * *

The development of golf in the United States might be shown to have started many years ago. In 1908 scores of 177 were sufficient to qualify in the amateur championship at Garden City. In 1913, just five years later, no scores above 165 were low enough to qualify. Thus, within five years the qualifying mark had been reduced many strokes. Scores ran high in the qualifying round at Oakmont in 1919, not only because Oakmont proved to be an extremely difficult course, but also because a heavy thunder-and-rain storm came up in the afternoon adding many strokes.

One of the most consistent spans of golf ever shown by an American amateur was built by Jerome D. Travers in 1912, 1913 and 1914. He won the championship in 1912 and 1913 and finished runner-up in 1914. This record has never been equaled over a three-year period.

* * *

J. J. McDermott and Walter Hagen are the only two home-bred professionals who ever succeeded in winning the national open. McDermott won in 1911 and 1912, while Hagen finished first in 1914 and 1919. Tommy McNamara and Mike Brady have come dangerously close on several occasions, finishing in several ties for the top, but neither has quite been able to cut off the necessary strokes needed to win.

* * *

Bob McDonald and Ellsworth Augustus are now considered the two longest drivers in American golf. Both are from the West. McDonald leads the "pros" and Augustus the amateurs. Both are tall and rangy, with a terrific amount of leverage and power.

* * *

Pittsburgh has produced three amateur champions in E. M. Byers, W. C. Fownes and S. Davidson Herron. No New York golfer has won the championship since Travers' last victory in 1913. Travers is the only Metropolitan golfer to acquire this honor since the last victory of Walter Travis in 1903.

* * *

H. H. Hilton established an unusual qualifying record by winning the low score qualifying round at Apawamis in 1911 with 150 and then tieing with Evans a year later at Chicago with 152.

* * *

The death of Fred Herreshoff removed a fine sportsman from golfing ranks. Herreshoff twice reached the final round, only to be beaten by Chandler Egan and H. H. Hilton. Although never quite able to gain first honor, he was a strong match player up to the time he entered the American army as a private in he summer of 1917.

* * *

Even the greatest slip in golf. Walter Hagen needed a 4 at Pinehurst to become North and South champion. At that time he was two under "4's" for the entire round. But after a fine drive he finally needed a 6, missing a three-foot putt for his last mistake.

* * *

Walter Hagen's visit to England for the 1920 open championship marked his first try at British golf. He left in the hope of beating McDermott's best showing, even though he might not win.

* * *

The Inverness course, where the 1920 open championship will be held, at Toledo, calls for fine iron play, which makes it a favorite among professionals.

U. S. SENATOR WARREN G. HARDING.
Republican Candidate for President.

American Opinion on Golf

At a meeting of the American committee, in New York City, to represent the United States in the conference which is to be held on the golf rules in England, President George H. Walker of the United States Golf Association was in the chair. The members of the committee were not instructed as to the policy which should be pursued in the British conference. The meeting was considered to be more for the purpose of hearing the opinions of prominent golfers than for advice to the committee members.

Robert W. Lesley, donor of the famous Lesley Cup and representing the Golf Association of Philadelphia, pointing out the difference between a sport such as fishing and hunting and a game played under fixed conditions and rules, such as tennis and base ball, said: "Our committee should know that the American golfer stands for the sport of golf and not for the game of golf. He doesn't want to be surrounded by elements and rules which would remove nature from the game." Mr. Lesley was attacking the scheme of trying to codify in briefer and simpler rules the game on the links, and it was his idea that rain, sunshine, mud, sand and other natural elements should not be combated.

Along similar lines was the plea for unrestricted golf made by Leighton Calkins of New York, who introduced in 1905 and revised in 1910 the system of handicapping players which is in general use on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Calkins, speaking as an individual, recalled that in 1908 at St. Andrews it was found impossible to condense the rules, and he declared it a mistake to attempt it at this time. He advanced two arguments against a standardized ball. The first, a practical one, he based on the fact that such a rule would prove futile because men play golf for enjoyment; they will play with the ball they like best, and if necessary will donate funds for reconstructing courses. The second, a mental reason, is that the freedom of choice of playing implements distinguishes golf from other games. The basic definition of golf is "playing a ball (any kind) from a tee to a hole," and the only restriction is that the hole be four and one-quarter inches in diameter, and that the ball therefore cannot be larger than this.

The discussion of the elimination of the stymie called forth an even greater variance of views. President Stephenson of the Massachusetts body would abolish the stymie altogether, a view shared by President Brooks of the Western Golf Association and Mr. Lesley, but others, such as Mr. Walker of the college association and Julian W. Curtiss of Connecticut, favored the optional plan of conceding the putt where the distance to the hole was so short that the nearer player could scarcely miss. President Nugent of the Trans-Mississippi group of golf clubs cited the rule in force there which he urged for consideration by the U.S.G.A. It is that if a player lays himself a stymie it must be played, otherwise the ball nearer the hole must be lifted.

Mr. Burke said there were four alternatives: (1) Abolition of stymie; (2) playing it when self-laid; (3) option of conceding putt, and (4) abolished unless the distance between the nearer player and the hole be two feet or more.

E. Levick, N.Y., Photo.

S. DAVIDSON HERRON,
National Amateur Champion.

National Amateur Championship

By Grantland Rice.

S. Davidson Herron won the amateur golf championship of the United States, August 23, 1919, over the course of the Oakmont Golf Club at Pittsburgh, Pa. He played the final against Bobby Jones of Atlanta, Ga. Herron defeated him very convincingly by the score of 5 and 4. The score of the final round was as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Herron—Out	4	5	4	5	4	3	3	4	4—36	In	6	4	5	4	6	5	5	5	4—44—80		
Jones—Out	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	5—38	In	4	5	6	3	4	5	4	5	4—40—78		

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Herron—Out	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	4—35	In	4	4	*	3	4						
Jones—Out	5	3	4	5	5	3	4	3	5—37	In	4	5	*	4	4						

*Twelfth hole was not played out.

Once upon a time Herron caddied for players over the course at Oakmont. He lives not far from it, and spent his leisure moments carrying clubs for the older golfers and incidentally studying golf first hand. Before he began to play in the national tournament he went to the superintendent of one of the big steel mills near Pittsburgh and asked for a week's vacation to try to win a championship. It was granted him. Herron, please note, is in the steel business to learn it from the beginning. He has an arm on him like a blacksmith, and he is a brawny, square-shouldered, deep-chested young man who has the physique to play golf and who, it is said, can play in adverse weather conditions better than any young player, or old player either for that matter, in the West. He is called the "mud horse of golf" by those who know him best.

While Herron acted as caddie he also played golf. It may be said that he played golf from childhood. His first tournament was at the Butler Club in the Pittsburgh district in 1912. He was only fourteen years of age, and after he had won the national championship in 1919, his friends proudly referred to the fact that when he was fourteen years of age he was also a champion in a mild way, as he won the Butler tournament. In 1915 he played in his first national championship over the links of the Country Club at Detroit. He led the qualifying play in the first round, but did not get much further. At Merion, in 1916, the last time the national championship was played prior to 1919, Herron was not even able to qualify. Hence, it was something of a surprise when he wore down opponent after opponent in the games for the first championship to be played after the cessation of the war.

Herron is not the first Oakmont player to win a national title, for W. C. Fownes, Jr., of the same club won the national championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1910. The Oakmont Golf Club is a very proud organization with its two national champions, and the victory of Herron was most popular throughout the section of the steel furnaces.

(1) GEORGE LOW AND (2) CHARLES EVANS, JR. E. Levick, N.Y., Photo.

Not a little bad, careless and uneven golf was played during the tournament. The bright feature of the games was the consistent work of the new champion. Where others failed to meet expectations he more than met expectations, and he was steady no matter what the conditions might be, or the demands that were made upon him in weather that was abominable a great deal of the time. No one got the jump on him. On the first day he tied with James Manion of Forest Park, St. Louis, and Paul Tewksbury, Aronimink, Philadelphia, for the qualifying medal at 158 strokes. The day before, he and Grant Peacock, playing for Princeton, had tied Richard A. Haight and J. S. Dean of Princeton for the silver club trophy in the club's best ball competition.

There were some who predicted that he would falter and become nervous as the play worried along toward the final. He did nothing of the kind, and once and for all put to flight the opinion that he was not a good finisher. Herron played himself into the title by one of the most dazzling rounds of the tournament, and that, too, after seeing a three-hole lead, which he had amassed on the first twelve holes of the opening round, completely wiped out by the time the contestants had gone four holes more. Had he not been a game player his chance of winning the championship surely must have vanished then, but he steeled himself and went on playing every hole as if the match had just begun. He made a 36, which is one under par, against Jones' 38 on the first nine holes of the morning round, and although he took 44 against 40 for the second nine, he was ready again with the most brilliant kind of golf in the afternoon.

Herron went out with a great 35, which was two under par by strokes, and he was 2 up by play. He seldom missed the putts of from four to seven feet, which mean everything in a game for the championship. He holed many long ones at critical times and that strengthened his game, while it did not add anything to the confidence of his rival. Jones had recovered marvelously himself and in the first eight holes he was only one down and hopeful. When he lost the ninth hole he was in a for a hard game.

The tenth found Herron with a hard shot to play from the rough on the right of the course. He drove in his heavy mashie and raised a cloud of weeds and also the ball. The latter bounded forward nearly to the green. It seemed to assure him a certain par 4. Herron chipped beyond the hole and Jones putted up to within a hair's breadth of the cup. Then came the blow. Herron settled over his ball, took one good look, putted straight for the center, and the ball rolled in. It was a heart-breaking stroke for the youngster who had been made favorite to win the championship.

Herron had to play the odd on the approach for the eleventh, but after he had approached into a bunker on the right of the green Jones made the fatal mistake of swinging his ball into the left sand trap. That really was the finish of Jones. He was farther from the pin than Herron and of course played first on his third. His ball came out ten feet short. Then Herron actually bumped the cup. This left Jones ten feet away and Herron six feet away. Jones tried and missed and Herron sank his putt and led by three holes.

FRANCIS OUIMET,
Woodland.
North and South Amateur Champion, 1920, former National Amateur and National Open Champion.

For the twelfth, just as Jones was at the top of his swing, one of the officials who was clearing the course roared at the top of his voice, apparently not seeing that Jones was about to swing. It unquestionably disconcerted the youngster and he topped the ball into a trap.

At the finish of the thirteenth the score was dormie 5 and all that Herron needed was a half at the fourteenth. The approach of Jones was better than his rival, but again Herron outputted him. He ran his ball to the lip of the cup, after Jones had made his attempt for three, and the championship, cup and title were back at Oakmont, after they had been away for almost ten years. The full play by holes of the final is as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

1ST HOLE (482 YARDS), PAR 5—Herron's tee shot was fully fifty yards short of that of Jones, who was down the center of the fairway. A long iron put the local player on all fours with Jones at the edge of the green. Herron chipped dead and Jones had to hole a two-foot putt to halve in 4.

2D HOLE (363 YARDS), PAR 4—Jones slightly outdrove Herron. The latter was just on the edge of the fairway on the right, four feet from a bunker. Herron had the better line to the green, and his approach stayed on while that of Jones, played over a trap, overran to another bunker. Jones made a masterful recovery to within two feet of the cup and won the hole in 4 to 5, when Herron overran his thirty-foot putt. Jones, 1 up.

3D HOLE (428 YARDS, UPHILL APPROACH), PAR 4—Herron had to play the odd on the second. His approach was on the right hand corner of the green. Bobby was short, but chipped to within two feet, and Herron had to sink a six-foot putt for a half. Jones, 1 up.

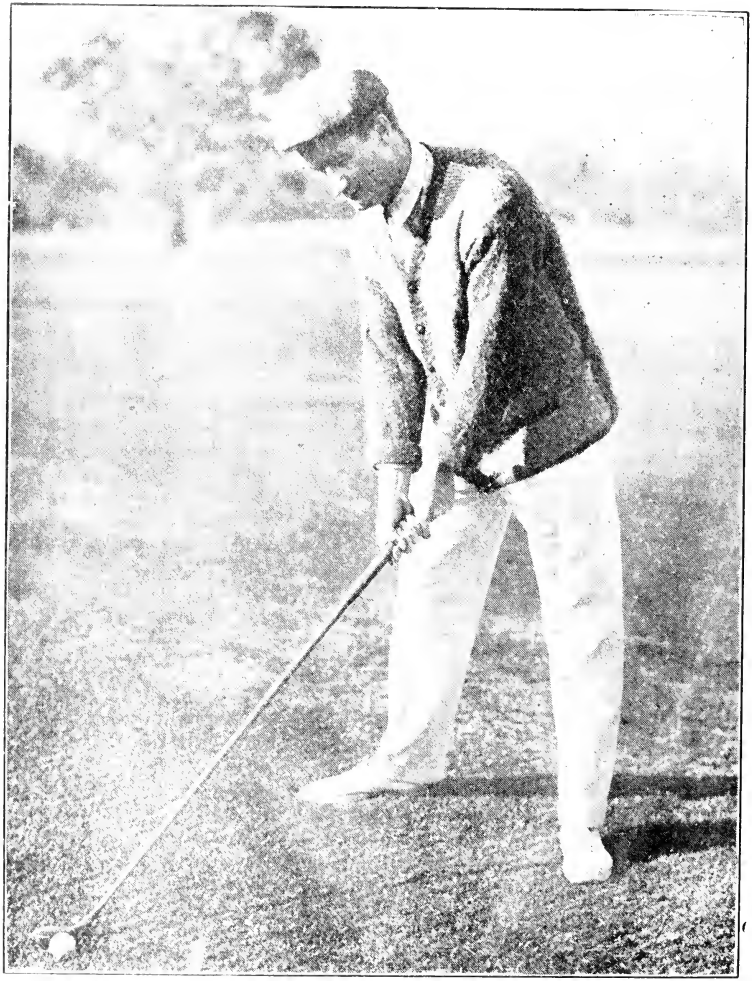
4TH HOLE (516 YARDS), PAR 5—This time Herron beat Jones on distance with both drive and brassie, gaining forty yards. Jones pitched a short niblick shot five feet from the pin. Just off the green Herron chipped up nicely, but was half stymied and the hole was halved in 5. Jones, 1 up.

5TH HOLE (371 YARDS), PAR 4—Jones sliced into a trap and played out safe. Herron threw away a glorious chance by cutting too far behind the ball, and hoisting it into the dry ditch in front of the green. Jones laid his approach within eight feet of the cup. He missed this and lost the hole, as Herron recovered cleverly, and sank the putt. This squared the match in 4 to 5.

6TH HOLE (172 YARDS), PAR 3—Jones was applauded when he put his tee shot eight feet from the pin. Herron was thirty feet away, but ran up dead and halved in 2, Jones missing.

7TH HOLE (370 YARDS), PAR 4—Herron carried the crest of the hill straight down the middle of the fairway. Jones also was clear, having just escaped the bunker. Playing the odd, Bobby swung his approach to the left into the trap, while Herron almost holed his. Jones' recovery was a masterpiece, and had not his opponent been close he would have halved. Bobby easily made par on a yard putt, but Herron got his 3, and stood 1 up.

8TH HOLE (233 YARDS), PAR 3—Herron's tee shot was caught in the shallow trap fifty yards in front of the green. Jones was clear, but short.



JEROME D. TRAVERS,
Upper Montclair,
Four-time National Amateur Champion.

Chipping up to within six feet Bobby missed his putt, and Herron holed in a five-footer for a half in 4.

9TH HOLE (462 YARDS, UPHILL), PAR 5—Herron hit one of the best tee shots seen in the tournament and with an iron was hole high off the green to the left. Jones, with a brassie, failed to carry the trap in front of the green. He again made a nice recovery, but failed to hole his ten-foot putt. Herron chipped to within five feet and holed for a 4, becoming 2 up.

10TH HOLE (461 YARDS, DOWNHILL), PAR 5—Both drove well. On his approach Herron sliced to the ditch and got a hanging lie. His third shot failed to clear the hazard, and with his fourth Herron was fifteen feet beyond the pin. Jones laid his third dead from a depression just off the green and Herron gave up. Herron, 1 up.

11TH HOLE (356 YARDS, UPHILL), PAR 4—Herron again outdrove Jones and put his second on the green, while Jones was in a pit to the left. Jones pitched out and placed a long putt close. Herron was down in two putts, however, winning in 4 to 5. Herron, 2 up.

12TH HOLE (601 YARDS), PAR 5—Heavy rough on the right caught Herron's tee shot. Herron was on and down in two putts for his par 5. Jones chipped wide, missed his putt and took 6, making Herron 3 up.

13TH HOLE (164 YARDS), PAR 3—Herron's tee shot was trapped on the left, while Jones was on. Herron made a recovery to within twelve feet of the hole, but missed the putt for a half. Herron, 2 up.

14TH HOLE (349 YARDS), PAR 4—Herron pulled to a bunker and found his ball buried in a heel print. He broke the head clear off his niblick trying to tear the ball free. The Oakmont man took two to get out and four to reach the green. Jones was dead on his third and won easliy. Herron now was only 1 up.

15TH HOLE (420 YARDS), PAR 4—Jones was trapped on his tee shot in the bunker just to the right of the straight line. His ball was found in the long grass. He shot his second high into the air and the ball fell just short of the next trap. Herron had a good drive. The hole was halved in 5. Herron, 1 up.

16TH HOLE (226 YARDS), PAR 3—Jones pulled to the rough and Herron to a bunker. The Oakmont man was out on his second, but needed three putts. Jones got on the green with his third and down to two putts. All square.

17TH HOLE (282 YARDS, UPHILL), PAR 4—Herron pulled to the rough on the tee shot and put his next in the bunker over the green where Jones was with his drive. Jones took two to get out. Herron also was clear with his third, and the hole was halved in five. All square.

18TH HOLE (442 YARDS), PAR 4—Jones pulled to the rough on his tee shot, but made the green with his iron shot. Herron also was nicely on with his second after a splendid drive. Jones rolled his ball to the lip of the cup and was peeved when it failed to drop, although he had been thirty feet away. He started to pick the ball up, but instead he took off his cap and slapped his thigh. Herron putted close up and halved, leaving the match all square at the end of the round.

PERRY ADAIR.
Druid Hill
Medalist North and South Amateur
Championship, 1920.

ROBERT T. JONES, JR.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Runner-up National Amateur
Championship, 1920.

E. Levick & N. Y., Photos.

Afternoon Round

In the afternoon round the game terminated at the fourteenth hole.

1st Hole Jones sliced his tee shot to the rough, while Herron was down the center of the fairway. Jones' second was weak and his third barely on the green. Herron sliced his approach into a trap, but put his third within ten feet of the cup and sank the putt, winning in 4 to 5. Herron, 1 up.

2d Hole Jones had the longer drive. Both were straight. Herron pitched to within seven feet and Jones dropped his about nine feet away. Jones dropped his putt for a 3 and Herron followed suit for a half. It was a rare exhibition of nerve. Herron, 1 up.

3d Hole Jones pulled into the gridiron bunker close to a turf wall and had to play out safe. His third mashie shot he laid up on the blind green within six feet of the cup, and holed for a four. Herron was straight from the tee and on the corner of the green with his second. His third shaved the cup and ran over a yard. Herron missed this putt and Jones squared the match.

4th Hole Magnificent drives and brassie shots carried both well down to this long and well bunkered hole. Jones' second was from a hanging lie and he had the edge on his opponent. Herron approached twenty feet beyond the cup and Jones to six feet. Herron holed and Jones missed. Herron, 1 up.

5th Hole Jones topped his tee and took a long chance on his next. He kept out of the traps, but had to play a hard shot for his third down to the green from the higher level of the third fairway. Herron was on in 2, and won with a perfect 4. Herron, 2 up.

6th Hole Herron was off the green on the left and Jones thirty feet beyond the pit. Jones ran up close and got his 3, winning from Herron, who required two putts after betting back. Herron, 1 up.

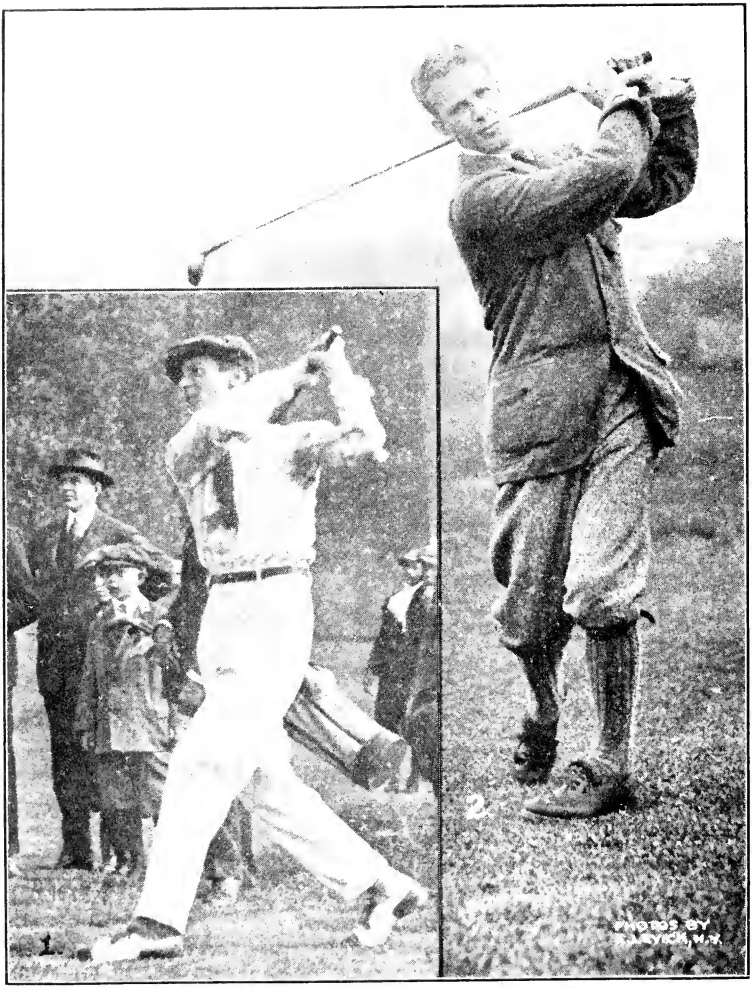
7th Hole Both men had good drives. Jones beat Herron on the approach but failed to match his 3 on an eight-foot putt. From twice this distance Herron rolled up safe and halved in par. Herron, 1 up.

8th Hole Herron was sixty feet over while Jones was to the right. Herron chipped to within four feet. Jones was within a few inches. Halved in 3. Herron, 1 up.

9th Hole Herron was on the green with a drive and brassie, while Jones swung his second off a little and into the rough. Jones' chip was fifteen feet short, while on the like Herron came within two inches of holing out. Herron closed the door on Jones and won the hole in 4 to 5, becoming 2 up.

10th Hole Herron had to dig his midiron shot out of deep rough on the left. He made a mighty stroke of it and got down close to the green. Jones was on the left of the green in 2 and ran up dead. Herron had chipped twelve feet over and seemed certain to lose, but he holed the putt and halved. Herron, 2 up.

11th Hole After good drives Herron approached into the bunker to the right of the green and Jones to the pit on the left. Jones was ten feet short on the recovery, while Herron's ball bumped the cup and lay six feet



OSWALD KIRKBY.
Englewood.

MAX R. MARSTEN.
Baltusrol.

beyond. Jones missed his putt and Herron holed, winning in 4 to 5. Herron, 3 up.

12TH HOLE—Herron played only two shots to this hole. His second was in a bunker far down the course. Jones was playing his second, a brassie, when one of the course stewards shouted "Fore." Jones promptly topped it to the sand and after playing two more without getting out picked up. Herron, 4 up.

13TH HOLE—Herron placed his ball on the green, while Jones dropped his into the trap at the left. Jones was too strong with his next and the ball found the trap across the green. He made a grand recovery and holed for a 4, but Herron got down in two putts for a 3. Herron, 5 up.

14TH HOLE—Both drove well down the center of the course. Jones laid his ball on the green within fifteen feet of the hole. Herron kept with him, being about twenty-five feet away. Herron putted bad and Jones tried to run his ball down for a win. He missed by a hair's breadth and Herron halved the hole and won the championship by 5 to 4.

In the semi-final W. C. Fownes, Jr., a former national champion, played against Bobby Jones. The veteran was beaten. He played a careful and consistent game, but the youthfulness of his opponent prevailed. The other pair were Herron and J. Wood Platt, the North Hills golfer, whose sensational defeat of Ouimet on the 38th green had been one of the features of the play of the day before. Herron wore Platt down and the match ended at the twelfth hole of the second round. The scores for the semi-finals were:

MORNING ROUND.

| | | |

son of New England hooked his tee shot behind a ditch. Platt was well out in the open, and pitched squarely to the green, the ball sticking just where it landed, with terrific backspin.

Down came the rain in sheets, flooding all the land. Casual water appeared here, casual lakes there, and soon the whole landscape looked like a very casual ocean. Platt stood bareheaded out in the open while Ouimet, with a raincoat thrown over his shoulders, trudged through the water to the rough, where his second shot had found a resting place short of the green. In the seven seconds that elapsed between the time he slipped off the raincoat and the hitting of the ball he was as wet as if he had fallen overboard. The violence of the rain was enough to make a good shot almost impossible, and the ball never got up to the pin, but rested far short on the edge of the green.

With his white shirt clinging as closely to him as the last of the seven famed veils, the blond youth from Philadelphia braced his sturdy form against the downpour and putted up dead to the hole. When Ouimet missed a twenty-footer by inches, for a half, the match was over, and the former national amateur and national open champion had been eliminated after a wonderful uphill fight. The summary of the third round follows:

R. T. Jones, Jr., d. R. E. Knepper, 3 and 2; W. G. Fownes d. G. W. Hoffner, 2 and 1; S. D. Herron d. W. J. Thompson, 8 and 7; J. W. Platt d. Francis Ouimet, 1 up (38 holes).

The great match of the second round was that between Evans and Ouimet, which was won by the latter. His margin of success was very narrow, only 1 up. It was a splendid game for the gallery, which followed the players with tremendous interest from the time they teed off at the first hole. The summary of the round is as follows:

R. T. Jones d. R. A. Gardner, 5 and 4; R. E. Knepper d. J. B. Crookston, 2 and 1; G. W. Hoffner d. G. A. Peacock, 1 up (37 holes); W. C. Fownes, Jr., d. C. G. Waldo, Jr., 6 and 5; W. J. Thompson d. N. M. Whitney, 7 and 6; S. D. Herron d. J. N. Stearns, Jr., 7 and 5; J. W. Platt d. Paul Tewkesbury, 3 and 1; Francis Ouimet d. Charles Evans, Jr., 1 up.

In the first round several of the more promising younger players from the Middle West were eliminated. The summary of the round is as follows:

R. A. Gardner d. Maxwell Marston, 3 and 1; G. W. Hoffner d. G. W. White, 7 and 6; C. G. Waldo, Jr., d. J. D. Travers, 8 and 7; J. B. Crookston d. R. C. Long, 6 and 5; R. T. Jones d. J. A. Manion, 3 and 2; R. E. Knepper d. F. C. Newton, 4 and 2; G. A. Peacock d. E. H. Bankard, 4 and 2; Charles Evans, Jr., d. D. W. Armstrong, 7 and 6; Francis Ouimet d. E. C. Clarey, 2 and 1; W. C. Fownes, Jr., d. C. L. Maxwell, 3 and 2; N. M. Whitney d. E. R. Woolworth, 5 and 4; W. J. Thompson d. Louis Jacoby, 1 up; Paul Tewksbury d. J. S. Dean, 5 and 3; J. W. Platt d. J. G. Anderson, 4 and 3; S. D. Herron d. W. H. Gardner, 2 and 1; J. N. Stearns, Jr., d. R. E. Bockenkamp, Forest Park, 1 up (31 holes).

In the qualifying round thirty entrants finished as well as 171 or better and eight tied at 172, necessitating a play-off for the two remaining. Those who tied were J. N. Stearns, Jr., Nassau; D. W. Armstrong, Oakmont; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich; John Graham, Stanton Heights; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis; Gilman P. Tiffany, Mohawk; Lewis Bredin, Detroit, and Paul Hunter, Midlothian. In the play-off Bredin, Hunter and Graham dropped out with 6's on the first hole. At the second Stearns cinched a place with a 3. Topping and Sherman scored 5's, letting them out, as

Armstrong and Tiffany got 4's. On the third Armstrong scored a 5 to win when Tiffany missed a short putt and took 6. Those who qualified were:

QUALIFYING ROUND.

S. D. Herron, Oakmont	77	81—158	Francis Ouimet, Woodland	79	97—166
Paul Tewksbury, Aronimink	79	79—158	G. W. Hoffner, Bala	79	87—166
J. A. Manion, Forest Park	76	82—158	W. J. Thompson, Mississauga	84	82—166
R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta	81	78—159	R. E. Knepper, Sioux City	77	91—168
J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy	76	85—161	W. H. Gardner, Buffalo	83	85—168
Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater	83	78—161	J. B. Crookston, Stanton Hgts.	85	84—169
Richard Woolworth, Scranton	79	83—162	W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont	85	84—169
G. W. White, Nassau	82	81—163	J. S. Dean, Atlanta	84	86—170
J. W. Platt, North Hills	80	83—163	C. L. Maxwell, Trenton	89	81—170
R. A. Gardner, Onwentsia	84	80—164	M. R. Marston, Baltusrol	82	88—170
N. M. Whitney, Audubon	81	84—165	F. C. Newton, Brookline	87	84—171
J. D. Travers, Up'r Montclair	83	82—165	E. H. Bankard, Jr., Midlot'n.	84	87—171
L. Jacoby, Charlotte	80	85—165	R. C. Long, Stanton Heights	84	87—171
E. C. Cleary, Bala	80	85—165	C. G. Waldo, Jr., Detroit	79	92—171
R. E. Bockenkamp, Forest Pk.	82	83—165	D. W. Armstrong, Oakmont	86	86—172
Grant Peacock, Oakmont	85	81—166	J. N. Stearns, Jr., Nassau	83	89—172

Champions of 1919

Event.	Winner.	Runner-up.
National Amateur	S. Davidson Herron, Oakmont.	R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta.
National Women's	Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta.	Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore.
National Open	W. C. Hagen, Oakland Hills.	M. J. Brady, Oakley.
Metropolitan Amateur	Oswald Kirkby, Englewood.	A. L. Walker, Jr., Richmond Co.
Metropolitan Women's	Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook.	Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore.
Metropolitan Open	W. C. Hagen, Oakland Hills.	Emmet French, York.
Western Amateur	Harry G. Legg, Minikahda.	R. E. Bockenkamp, St. Louis.
Western Women's	Mrs. Perry Fisk, DeKalb, Ill.	Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., Indian Hill.
Western Open	James M. Barnes, St. Louis.	Leo Diegel, Detroit.
Trans-Mississippi	Nelson Whitney, New Orleans.	R. E. Bockenkamp, St. Louis.
Southern Amateur	Nelson Whitney, New Orleans.	Louis Jacoby, Dallas.
Southern Women's	Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta.	Mrs. Dave Gaut, Memphis.
North and South Amateur	E. C. Beall, Uniontown.	F. C. Newton, Brookline.
North and South Women's	Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion.	M. J. Brady, Oakley.
North and South Open	Gus Barnes, St. Louis.	Fred McLeod.
Professional Golfers'	James M. Barnes, St. Louis.	Miss Sara Fownes, Pittsburgh.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP

Prior to the Organization of the U.S.G.A.

Held at Newport (R. I.) Golf Club, September 3, 1894; 20 entries.

W. G. Lawrence, Newport	47	46	49	46—188
C. B. Macdonald, Chicago	46	43	50	50—189
G. McC. Sargent, Essex County	52	49	51	49—201
Victor Sorchan, Newport	50	52	57	53—212
W. W. Watson, Montreal	51	50	59	51—214
H. C. Leeds, Boston	51	55	59	52—217
L. Curtis, Boston	60	52	57	52—221
James Wright	61	64	65	56—216

SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at the St. Andrews Golf Club, October 11, 12, 13, 1894; won by L. B. Stoddart, St. Andrews, who defeated C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Club, Wheaton, 1 up.

UNDER UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION AUSPICES.

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up	Club	Score	Where Played
1895	C. B. Macdonald	Chicago G. C.	12 and 11	Newport Golf Club,
	C. E. Sands	St. Andrews		Newport, R. I.
1896	H. J. Whigham	Onwentsia Club	8 and 7	Shinnecock Hills G. C.,
	J. G. Thorp	Cambridge		Shinnecock Hills, L. I.
1897	H. J. Whigham	Onwentsia Club	8 and 6	Chicago Golf Club,
	W. R. Betts	Shinnecock Hills G.C.		Wheaton, Ill.
1898	Findlay S. Douglas		5 and 3	Morris County G. C.,
	W. B. Smith	Onwentsia Club		Morristown, N. J.
1899	Herbert M. Harriman	Meadowbrook G. C.	3 and 2	Onwentsia Club,
	Findlay S. Douglas			Lake Forest, Ill.
1900	Walter J. Travis	Garden City G. C.	2 up	Garden City Golf Club,
	Findlay S. Douglas			Garden City, L.I., N.Y.
1901	Walter J. Travis	Garden City G. C.	5 and 4	C. C. of Atlantic City,
	Walter E. Egan	Exmoor C. C.		Atlantic City, N. J.
1902	Louis N. James	Glenview Club	4 and 2	Glenview Club,
	E. M. Byers	Allegheny C. C.		Golf, Ill.
1903	Walter J. Travis	Garden City G. C.	5 and 4	Nassau C. C.,
	E. M. Byers	Allegheny C. C.		Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
1904	H. Chandler Egan	Exmoor C. C.	8 and 6	Baltusrol Golf Club,
	Fred Herreshoff	Ekwanok C. C.		Springfield, N. J.
1905	H. Chandler Egan	Exmoor C. C.	6 and 5	Chicago Golf Club,
	D. E. Sawyer	Wheaton G. C.		Wheaton, Ill.
1906	E. M. Byers	Allegheny C. C.	2 up	Englewood Golf Club,
	George S. Lyon	Toronto, Canada		Englewood, N. J.
1907	Jerome D. Travers	Montclair G. C.	6 and 5	Euclid Club,
	Archibald Graham	North Jersey C. C.		Cleveland, Ohio
1908	Jerome D. Travers	Montclair G. C.	8 and 7	Garden City Golf Club,
	Max H. Behr	Morris County G. C.		Garden City, L.I., N.Y.
1909	Robert A. Gardner	Hinsdale G. C.	4 and 2	Chicago Golf Club,
	H. Chandler Egan	Exmoor C. C.		Wheaton, Ill.
1910	William C. Fownes, Jr.	Oakmont C. C.	4 and 3	Country Club,
	Warren K. Wood	Homewood C. C.		Brookline, Mass.
1911	Harold H. Hilton	Royal Liverpool G.C.	1 up (37)	Apawamis Club,
	Fred Herreshoff	Ekwanok C. C.		Rye, N. Y.
1912	Jerome D. Travers	Upper Montclair C.C.	7 and 6	Chicago Golf Club,
	Charles Evans, Jr.	Edgewater G. C.		Wheaton, Ill.
1913	Jerome D. Travers	Upper Montclair C.C.	5 and 4	Garden City Golf Club,
	John G. Anderson	Brae Burn C. C.		Garden City, L.I., N.Y.
1914	Francis Ouimet	Woodland G. C.	6 and 5	Ekwanok C. C.,
	Jerome D. Travers	Upper Montclair C.C.		Manchester, Vt.
1915	Robert A. Gardner	Hinsdale G. C.	5 and 4	Detroit C. C., Grosse
	John G. Anderson	Siwanoy C. C.		Pointe Farms, Mich
1916	Charles Evans, Jr.	Edgewater G. C.	1 and 3	Merion Cricket Club,
	Robert A. Gardner	Hinsdale G. C.		Haverford, Pa.
1917	-1918—Not held.			
1919	S. Davidson Herron	Oakmont C. C.	5 and 4	Oakmont Country Club
	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Atlanta		Oakmont, Pa.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up	Club	Score	Where Played
1894	Willie Dunn		2 up	St. Andrews Golf Club.,
	W. Campbell.			Mt. Hope, N. Y.
1895	Horace Rawlins	Newport G. C.	173	Newport G. C.,
	Willie Dunn	Shinnecock Hills G. C.	175	Newport, R. I.
1896	James Foulis	Chicago G. C.	152	Shinnecock Hills G. C.,
	Horace Rawlins	Sadaqnada G. C.	155	Shinnecock Hills, L. I.
1897	Joe Lloyd	Essex County Club	162	Chicago Golf Club,
	Willie Anderson	Watch Hill, R. I.	163	Wheaton, Ill.
1898	Fred Herd	Washington Park	328	Myopia Hunt Club,
	Aleck Smith	Washington Park	335	Hamilton, Mass.
1899	Willie Smith	Midlothian C. C.	315	Baltimore C. C.,
	George Low	Dyker Meadow G. C.		Baltimore, Md.
	Val. Fitzjohn	Otsego G. C.	326	
	W. H. Way	Detroit		
1900	Harry Vardon	Ganton, Eng.	313	Chicago Golf Club,
	J. H. Taylor	Richmond, Eng.	315	Wheaton, Ill.
1901	Willie Anderson	Pittsfield, Mass.	331	Myopia Hunt Club,
	Aleck Smith	Washington Park		Hamilton, Mass.
	Play-off—Anderson w	on by one stroke.		
1902	Lawrence Auchterlonie	Glenview Club	307	Garden City Golf Club,
	Stewart Gardner	Garden City G. C.	313	Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
	Walter J. Travis*	Garden City G. C.		
1903	Willie Anderson	Apawamis Club	307	Baltusrol Golf Club,
	David Brown	Wollaston G. C.		Springfield, N. J.
	Play-off—Anderson h	ad 82 to Brown's 84.		
1904	Willie Anderson	Apawamis Club	303	Glenview Club,
	Gilbert Nicholls	St. Louis C. C.	308	Golf, Ill.
1905	Willie Anderson	Apawamis Club	311	Myopia Hunt Club,
	Aleck Smith	Nassau C. C.	316	Hamilton, Mass.
1906	Aleck Smith	Nassau C. C.	295	Onwentsia Club,
	Willie Smith	Mexico	302	Lake Forest, Ill.
1907	Aleck Ross	Brae Burn C. C.	302	Philadelphia Cricket
	Gilbert Nicholls	Woodland G. C.	304	Club
1908	Fred McLeod	Midlothian C. C.	322	Myopia Hunt Club,
	Willie Smith	Mexico		Hamilton, Mass.
	Play-off—McLeod wo	n.		
1909	George Sargent	Hyde Manor G. C.	290	Englewood G. C.,
	Tom McNamara	Wollaston, Mass.	294	Englewood, N. J.
1910	Aleck Smith	Wykagyl C. C.		Philadelphia Cricket
	Macdonald Smith	Claremont, Cal.	298	Club
	J. J. McDermott	Merchantville F. C.		
	Play-off—A. Smith,	71; McDermott, 75;	M. Smit	h, 77.
1911	J. J. McDermott	Atlantic City		Chicago Golf Club,
	M. J. Brady	Wollaston G. C.	307	Wheaton, Ill.
	George O. Simpson	Wheaton G. C.		
	Play-off—McDermott	80; Brady, 82; Simp	son, 86.	
1912	J. J. McDermott	Atlantic City	294	Buffalo C. C.,
	Tom McNamara	Boston	296	Buffalo, N. Y.
1913	Francis Ouimet*	Woodland G. C.		Country Club,
	Harry Vardon	England	304	Brookline, Mass.
	Edward Ray	England		
	Play-off—Ouimet, 72;	Vardon, 77; Ray, 78.		
1914	Walter C. Hagen	Rochester, N. Y.	290	Midlothian C. C.,
	Charles Evans, Jr.*	Edgewater G. C.	291	Blue Island, Ill.
1915	Jerome D. Travers*	Upper Montclair C. C.	297	Baltusrol G. C.,
	Tom McNamara	Boston	298	Short Hills, N. J.
1916	Charles Evans, Jr.*	Edgewater G. C.	286	Minikahda Club,
	Jock Hutchison	Pittsburgh	288	Minneapolis, Minn.
1917	-1918—Not held.			
1919	Walter C. Hagen	Oakland Hills C. C.	301	Brae-Burn C. C.
	M. J. Brady	Oakley C. C.		West Newton, Mass.
	Play-off—Hagen 77;	Brady, 78		

*Amateur.

E. Levick, N.Y., **Photo.**

MISS ALENA W. STIRLING,
Atlanta, Ga.
National Champion.

National Women's Championships

The women's championship of the United States, played over the Shawnee-on-Delaware course in October, 1919, was again won by Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, with Mrs. W. A. Gavin of South Shore, runner-up. The Shawnee course measures about 6,200 yards. It is not without its trying hazards, but the contestants thoroughly enjoyed the tourney.

By a coincidence Miss Stirling and Mrs. Gavin, who were to meet in the final round of match play, finished with a tie of 87 in the qualifying round. Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Merion was but two strokes away.

Eighteen holes for all matches is the order of play in the women's competition. No favorites were drawn against each other in the first round except Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Ravisloe and Mrs. G. H. Stetson of Philadelphia. Their match was one of keen enjoyment from start to finish. Mrs. Stetson with an early lead, was overtaken, took the lead again, and then was brought back to the fourteenth hole on evens. The next three holes were halved, but the eighteenth decided the match. After two good drives, with Mrs. Stetson nearer by five yards, Miss Rosenthal played her second to within two yards of the cup. Her opponent completed a perfect stymie. That was the finish. Miss Stirling on this round met Mrs. Caleb Fox and the match went to the seventeenth hole before Mrs. Fox lost.

More real excitement was crowded into the second round of match play than in all of the tournament. One match ended at the twelfth green, two went to the sixteenth, four to the seventeenth and one to the last hole. The latter was between Mrs. Gavin, the English player, and Miss Mildred Caverly. Mrs. Gavin played poorly at the start, and after the golfers had been on the course but a little time, a disagreeable drizzle began to fall. The rain perhaps cost the Philadelphia girl the match. She was 2 up with 3 to play when at the short sixteenth her opponent put a ball into the Binniekill, a green guarding stream. Unfortunately for Miss Caverly, she followed suit. Another loss for Miss Caverly, a twenty-five-foot putt for a birdie by Mrs. Gavin, and winning at the seventeenth hole, pulled the match out for the English player. At the last hole a capital putt of three yards by Mrs. Gavin, now confident of her play, gave her the match.

Miss Marion Hollins and Miss Stirling played this round as rivals and Miss Hollins found the Southern girl almost equal to herself as a driver. At the third hole the Atlanta girl took the lead and never relinquished it, although the round was not completed until the seventeenth hole was played. Miss Gordon played well for the first two days, only to find on the second day a more seasoned rival, and was beaten at the sixteenth.

In the third day of play Miss Irene Peacock drove off to the eighteenth, 1 down. She was left with a curling ten-footer to square the match, and then for good measure she holed a ten-yard putt on the next to eliminate Mrs. Francis DuBois. The star contest was between those old rivals, Mrs. R. H. Barlow and Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck. At the end of nine holes Mrs. Barlow was 5 down to Mrs. Vanderbeck. A putt, the length of the green; another of six feet; a capital mashie from the

MRS. WILLIAM GAVIN,
South Shore.
Runner-up National Women's Championship, 1919.

MISS MILDRED CAVERLY,
Philadelphia C.C.
Twice Philadelphia City Champion.

tee, and a 2 on the score card; a scampering ball that hit that of Mrs. Vanderbeck and rolled into the hole; and a win, when her opponent took three putts, squared the match at the fifteenth. The next two were halved. Mrs. Barlow missed a good seven-foot putt, losing the next hole and the match.

In the semi-final Miss Stirling began in good form and her early start against Mrs. Vanderbeck doubtless saved her the day. She was 1 up at the turn, 3 up at the eleventh, and but 1 at the fourteenth. Miss Stirling won the fifteenth, halved the next with a stymie that prevented a two-foot putt. She lost the seventeenth, but halved the eighteenth and the day was saved for her.

The last day's play was the least interesting of all. Miss Stirling undoubtedly played her best golf in this match. She was steady throughout. She was at the turn in 41, made the four following holes in 5, 4, 4, 3, and had only one 6 to mar her card. Mrs. Gavin won but one hole, and the thirteenth saw the end of the tournament. Miss Stirling averaged over 200 yards on her drives. She putted in less than an average of 2 and her iron play was admirable. The qualifying round resulted as follows:

QUALIFYING ROUND.

Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta..	46	41—	87	Miss S. A. Fownes, Shawnee.	49	46—	95
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, So. Shore.	43	44—	87	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Phila.	49	47—	96
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion...	47	42—	89	Mrs. S. Pritchard, Midlothian	48	48—	96
Miss E. Gordon, Metacomet..	47	43—	90	Mrs. T. Wright, Allegheny...	50	47—	97
Miss E. Cummings, Onwentsia	45	45—	90	Miss I. Peacock, Thous. Isl..	48	49—	97
Miss E. Rosenthal, Ravisloe..	45	46—	91	Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Hunt.Val.	46	51—	97
Miss M. Hollins, Westbrook..	47	45—	92	Miss R. Sherwood, St. Geo...	55	43—	98
Mrs. Q. Feitner, South Shore.	47	45—	92	Mrs. F. E. Du Bois, Rar. Val.	48	50—	98
Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., Ind. Hill	47	45—	92	Mrs. E. L. Byfield, Ravisloe..	52	47—	99
Miss M. Caverley, Phila.....	48	44—	92	Mrs. A. K. Billstein, Bala...	55	44—	99
Miss G. Collette, Metacomet..	46	47—	93	Mrs. R. Hammer, Flushing...	55	45—100	
Mrs. C. F. Fox, Hunt. Val...	47	46—	93	Miss E. A. Harding, Baltusrol	51	49—00	
Miss F. Osgood, Brookline....	46	47—	93	Miss M. S. Conroy, Fox Hills.	53	47—100	
Miss B. Lounsbery, Bedford..	46	48—	94	Mrs. J. R. Price, Shawnee...	49	51—100	
Mrs. T. Hucknall, Forest Hill	48	46—	94	Mrs. S. P. Nash, Baltusrol...	50	51—101	
Mrs. H. C. Smith, North Hills	51	44—	95	Mrs. N. P. Rood, Wilmington	52	49—101	
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Onwen..	49	46—	95				

SUMMARY OF MATCH PLAY.

FIRST ROUND—Miss Elizabeth Gordon, Metacomet, d. Miss M. A. Conroy, Fox Hills, 7 and 6; Mrs. G. Henry Stetson, Huntington Valley, d. Miss Elaine Rosenthal, Ravisloe, 1 up; Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, d. Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington Valley, 3 and 1; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, d. Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, Bedford, 4 and 2; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket Club, d. Mrs. Thurston Wright, Allegheny, 5 and 4; Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., Indian Hill, d. Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Brookline, 1 up; Mrs. J. Raymond Price, Shawnee, d. Mrs. Ralph Hammer, Flushing, 5 and 4; Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, d. Mrs. H. C. Smith, North Hills, 5 and 4; Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia Cricket, d. Miss E. A. Harding, Baltusrol, 4 and 2; Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore, d. Miss Edith Cummings, Onwentsia, 5 and 4; Mrs. Ernest L. Byfield, Ravisloe, d. Mrs. A. K. Billstein, Bala, 1 up; Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Onwentsia, d. Miss Rosamond Sherwood, St. George's, 4 and 2; Miss Irene Peacock, Thousand Islands, d. Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill, 2 and 1; Mrs. Quentin Feitner, South Shore, d. Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Baltusrol, 8 and 6; Miss Glena Collette, Metacomet, d. Mrs. Stuart Prichard, Midlothian, 2 and 1; Mrs. F. E. Du Bois, Raritan Valley, d. Miss Sarah Fownes, Oakmont, 2 up. SECOND ROUND—Mrs. Stetson d. Miss Gordon, 3 and 2; Miss Stirling d. Miss Hollins, 3 and 1; Mrs. Vanderbeck d. Mrs. Letts, 3 and 2; Mrs. Barlow d. Mrs. Price, 2 and 1; Mrs. Gavin d. Miss Caverley, 1 up; Mrs. Byfield d. Mrs. Jackson, 8 and 6; Miss Peacock d. Mrs. Feitner, 2 and 1; Mrs. Du Bois d. Miss Collette, 2 and 1. THIRD ROUND—Miss Stirling d. Mrs. Stetson, 3 and 2; Mrs. Vanderbeck d. Mrs. Barlow, 1 up; Mrs. Gavin d. Mrs. Byfield, 6 and 5; Miss Peacock d. Mrs. Du Bois, 1 up (19 holes). SEMI-FINAL ROUND—Miss Stirling d. Mrs. Vanderbeck, 1 up; Mrs. Gavin d. Miss Peacock, 3 and 2. FINAL ROUND—Miss Alexa W. Stirling, Atlanta, d. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore, 6 up.

1, Miss Marion Hollins, New York; 2, Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia; 3, Miss Mildred Caverley, Philadelphia; 4, Miss Rosamond Sherwood, Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y. Paul Thompson, Photo.

QUARTETTE OF AMERICAN GOLFERS WHO COMPETED IN THE 1920 BRITISH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE NEWCASTLE GOLF CLUB, NEAR BELFAST, IRELAND.

NATIONAL WOMEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1895	Mrs. C. S. Brown	Shinnecock Hills G.C.	132	Meadowbrook G. C., Reading, Mass.
1896	Miss Beatrix Hoyt	Shinnecock Hills G.C.	2 and 1	Morris County G. C.,
	Mrs. A. Turnure	Shinnecock Hills G.C.		Morristown, N. J.
1897	Miss Beatrix Hoyt	Shinnecock Hills G.C.	5 and 4	Essex County Club,
	Miss N. C. Sargent	Essex County Club		Manchester, Mass.
1898	Miss Beatrix Hoyt	Shinnecock Hills G.C.	5 and 3	Ardsley Club,
	Miss Maud Wetmore	Newport G. C.		Ardsley, N. Y.
1899	Miss Ruth Underhill	Nassau C. C.	2 and 1	Philadelphia C. C.,
	Mrs. Caleb F. Fox	Huntingdon Val. C.C.		Bala, Philadelphia, Pa.
1900	Miss F. C. Griscom	Merion Cricket Club.	6 and 5	Shinnecock Hills G. C.,
	Miss Margaret Curtis	Essex County Club		Shinnecock Hills, L. I.
1901	Miss Genevieve Hecker	Apawamis Club	5 and 3	Baltusrol Golf Club,
	Miss Lucy Herron	Cincinnati		Springfield, N. J.
1902	Miss Genevieve Hecker	Apawamis Club	4 and 3	Country Club,
	Miss L. A. Wells	Brookline		Brookline, Mass.
1903	Miss Bessie Anthony	Glenview Club	7 and 6	Chicago Golf Club,
	Miss J. A. Carpenter	Westward Ho G. C.		Wheaton, Ill.
1904	Miss Georgianna Bishop	Brooklawn C. C.	5 and 3	Merion Cricket Club,
	Mrs. E. F. Sanford	Essex County C. C.		Haverford, Pa.
1905	Miss Pauline Mackay	Oakley C. C.	1 up	Morris County C. C.,
	Miss Margaret Curtis	Essex County Club		Convent, N. J.
1906	Miss Harriot S. Curtis	Essex County Club	2 and 1	Brae Burn C. C.,
	Miss Molly Adams	Wollaston G. C.		West Newton, Mass.
1907	Miss Margaret Curtis	Essex County Club	7 and 6	Midlothian C. C.,
	Miss Harriot S. Curtis	Essex County Club		Blue Island, Ill.
1908	Miss Kate C. Harley	Fall River G. C.	6 and 5	Chevy Chase Club,
	Mrs. T. H. Polhemus	Richmond Co. C. C.		Washington, D. C.
1909	Miss Dorothy Campbell	Great Britain	3 and 2	Merion Cricket Club,
	Mrs. Ron. H. Barlow	Merion Cricket Club		Haverford, Pa.
1910	Miss Dorothy Campbell	Hamilton, Can.	2 and 1	Homewood C. C.,
	Mrs. G. M. Martin	Tavistock, Eng.		Flossmoor, Ill.
1911	Miss Margaret Curtis	Essex County Club.	5 and 3	Baltusrol G. C.,
	Miss Lillian Hyde	South Shore F. C.		Springfield, N. J.
1912	Miss Margaret Curtis	Essex County Club.	3 and 2	Essex County Club,
	Mrs. Ron. H. Barlow	Merion Cricket Club		Manchester, Mass.
1913	Miss G. Ravenscroft	England	2 up	Wilmington C. C.,
	Miss Marion Hollins	Westbrook G. C.		Wilmington, Del.
1914	Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson	Oakley C. C.	1 up	Nassau C. C.,
	Miss E. V. Rosenthal	Ravisloe C. C.		Glen Cove, L. I., N.Y.
1915	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck	Philadelphia	3 and 2	Onwentsia Club,
	Mrs. W. A. Gavin	Shirley Park, Eng.		Lake Forest, Ill.
1916	Miss Alexa Stirling	Atlanta	2 and 1	Belmont Spring C. C.,
	Miss Mildred Caverly	Philadelphia		Waverly, Mass.
1917	-1918—Not held.			
1919	Miss Alexa Stirling	Atlanta	6 and 5	Shawnee C. C.
	Mrs. W. A. Gavin	South Shore F. C.		Shawnee-on-Del., Pa.

E. Levick, N.Y., Photo.

A. L. WALKER, JR.,
Intercollegiate Champion, Representing Columbia University.

Intercollegiate Championship

For the first time in the history of the tournament the individual collegiate championship went to a representative of Columbia University, when A. L. Walker, Jr., former interscholastic champion, won the title at the Merion Cricket Club. Walker met J. S. Dean, Princeton, in the thirty-six holes final and won, 4 and 2. T. B. Davis, Yale, won the qualifying round with 75. C. W. Baker, Harvard, was second with 79.

In the team competition, Princeton took first place with a total of 1,355 for thirty-six holes for the four players. Harvard was second with 1,386, Yale third with 1,387, Pennsylvania fourth with 1,410, Columbia fifth with 1,489, and Williams sixth with 1,513. R. W. Woolworth, J. S. Dean, J. H. Douglas and R. A. Haight composed the winning team.

Year	Name	College	Where Played
1897	L. P. Bayard, Jr.	Princeton	Ardsley
1898	(Spring, J. F. Curtis	Harvard	Ardsley
	(Fall, J. Reid, Jr.	Yale	Ardsley
1899	P. Pyne, 2d	Princeton	Garden City
1900	No tournament.		
1901	H. Lindsley	Harvard	Atlantic City
1902	C. Hitchcock, Jr.	Yale	Garden City
1903	Frank Reinhart	Princeton	Garden City
1904	A. G. White	Harvard	Myopia
1905	Robert Abbott	Yale	Garden City
1906	W. E. Clow, Jr.	Harvard	Garden City
1907	Ellis Knowles	Yale	Nassau
1908	H. H. Wilder	Harvard	Brae Burn
1909	A. Seckel	Princeton	Apawamis
1910	R. Hunter	Yale	Manchester
1911	G. C. Stanley	Yale	Baltusrol
1912	F. C. Davidson	Harvard	Ekwanok
1913	N. Wheeler	Yale	Hun C'g'n Val.
1914	E. P. Allis, 3d	Harvard	Garden City
1915	F. R. Blossom	Yale	Greenwich
1916	James W. Hubbell	Harvard	Oakmont

Georgia Tech Defeats Columbia University.

The Georgia Tech golf team, consisting of Bobby Jones, Perry Adair, Tom Prescott and H. Schley, defeated the Columbia golf team, made up of A. L. Walker, Jr., J. F. Rohdenberg, A. Schreiber and J. Tunis, in both singles and four-ball matches, 6 points to nothing.

EASTERN INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., won the team championship in interscholastic circles, scoring 343 for a team of four players. Lawrenceville (N. J.) School took second place with 360. Tome School, Port Deposit, Md., was third with 379. The tournament was played at Scarsdale, May 19 and 20.

The individual championship went to Lee M. Rumsey of Lawrenceville. He defeated Willis Jones, Tome School, 1 up in twenty holes of play in the final match. In the qualifying round, H. G. Davis, 3d, Hill School, and Baxter Sparks, Lawrenceville, tied for first place at 81. In the play-off of nine holes, Davis won, scoring 38 against Sparks' 40.

Photo by International.

WALTER C. HAGEN,

Oakland Hills Country Club, Detroit, Mich.
National Open Champion.

Golf in New England

MASSACHUSETTS GOLF ASSOCIATION.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.	Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1903—A. G. Lockwood (H. R. Johnstone)		1910—H. W. Stucklen (P. Gilbert)	
1904—A. Carnegie, 2d (T. G. Stevenson)		1911—J. G. Anderson (G. V. Rotan)	
1905—A. G. Lockwood (H. R. Johnstone)		1912—H. Schmidt (F. Ouimet)	
1906—A. G. Lockwood (L. J. Gilmer)		1913—F. Ouimet (F. H. Hoyt)	
1907—J. G. Anderson (F. H. Hoyt)		1914—F. Ouimet (R. R. Gorton)	
1908—T. R. Fuller (H. H. Wilder)		1915—F. Ouimet (W. C. Chick)	
1909—P. Gilbert (J. G. Thorp)		1916—J. P. Guilford (S. T. Hicks)	

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association, Barton K. Stephenson of the Winchester Country Club was elected president for 1920 to succeed A. D. Locke. The new president has been secretary of the association since 1916. He was captain of the Harvard base ball team of 1906. Other officers elected are: Paul R. Clay, Merrimac Valley Country Club, vice-president; Henry J. Nichols, Albemarle Golf Club, treasurer; Everett S. Litchfield, Country Club of Brookline, secretary. Executive Committee: Joshua Crane, Dedham Country and Polo Club; Charles A. Martwell, Oakley Country Club; William F. Garcelon, Commonwealth Country Club; Ray R. Gorton, Brae Burn Country Club; G. Horton Pushee, Weston Golf Club.

Francis Ouimet, on the course of the Winchester Country Club, regained the amateur golf championship of Massachusetts by defeating Jesse Guilford, 8 and 6, in the thirty-six hole final, July 12. Ouimet's morning card was 76. He played the bye hole in the afternoon for a 73. It was Ouimet's first championship match after his reinstatement.

Massachusetts Open Championship.

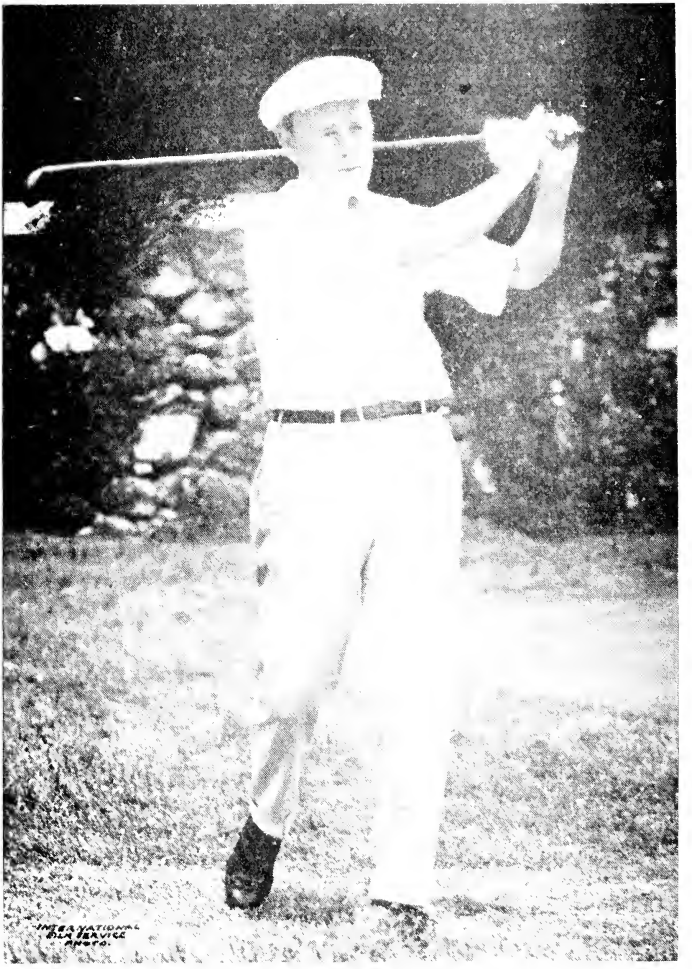
Jesse Guilford won the Massachusetts open championship of 1919 over the course of the Worcester Country Club, the first amateur to win the open title in that state.

George W. Wright Reunion.

Seventy-seven old time golfers met at the twelfth annual outing given by Mr. George W. Wright at the Wollaston Golf Club. Charles A. Price, a charter member of the club, turned in a card of 31,49—80, which, with a handicap of 12, gave him the net score prize at 68. R. W. Sanford turned in the next best gross score to Mr. Price. Mr. Wright registered a 92, with 6's at six holes and a 7 at the sixth hole. Among those who played were A. D. Locke, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association; Harry L. Ayer, a former president, and Laurence Curtis, president of the United States Golf Association in 1897, who was principally instrumental in having golf introduced at his home organization, the Country Club of Brookline, in 1893.

New England Junior Championship.

Eddie Lowery won the junior championship of New England, July 18, by defeating N. T. Lovett, 5 and 4, on the course of the Brookline Country Club. He equaled the amateur record for Brookline with a round of 72.



MICHAEL J. BRADY
Oakley
Runner-up National Open Championship 1919

Equinox Cup Competition.

William W. Patten of Schenectady, N. Y., won the Equinox Cup at Ekwanok, 9 and 8, from Sherrill Sherman, in 1919. The latter captured but two holes during the match.

One of Ruth's Drives.

At various times and on several golf courses "Babe" Ruth has made some prodigious drives. On the Melrose links he whacked a ball 270 yards from the tee, slightly uphill, and on to the roof of the club house, which was beyond the green and a bit to its left. A carry of 270 yards is quite a travel.

BOSTON WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1900—Miss Grace B. Keyes, at Oakley Country Club.
1901—Miss Margaret Curtis, at The Country Club.
1902—Miss Mary B. Adams, at Wollaston Golf Club.
1903—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Oakley Country Club.
1904—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Wollaston Golf Club.
1905—Miss Pauline Mackay, at Brae Burn Country Club.
1906—Miss Pauline Mackay, at Woodland Golf Club.
1907—Miss Margaret Curtis, at The Country Club.
1908—Miss Margaret Curtis, at Brae Burn Country Club.
1909—Miss Mary B. Adams, at Oakley Country Club.
1910—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Wollaston Golf Club.
1911—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Oakley Country Club.
1912—Mrs. G. W. Roope, at Wollaston Golf Club.
1913—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Oakley Country Club.
1914—Miss Margaret Curtis, at Woodland Golf Club.
1915—Miss Vera Ramsay, at Brae Burn Country Club.
1916—Miss Vera Ramsay, at The Country Club.
1917—Mrs. H. A. Jackson.

CONNECTICUT GOLF ASSOCIATION.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1899	Thos. L. Cheney (S. H. Patterson)
1900	Carl E. Martin (C. H. Seely)
1901	Chas. H. Seely (Thos. L. Cheney)
1902	Chas. H. Seely (John P. Cheney)
1903	Chas. H. Seely (Harry H. Taylor)
1904	S. H. Patterson (James E. Hewes)
1905	W. K. Shepard (Roger H. Hovey)
1906	R. D. Sanford (Carl E. Martin)
1907	W. K. Shepard (E. Tredennick)
1908	B. P. Merriman (Roger H. Hovey)
1909	B. P. Merriman (Richard L. Jackson)
1910	Roger H. Hovey (E. S. Parmelee)
1911	C. G. Waldo, Jr. (Roger H. Hovey)
1912	C. G. Waldo, Jr. (F. R. Cooley)
1913	R. Abbott (H. J. Topping)
1914	W. P. Seeley (W. F. Whitmore)
1915	Hamilton K. Kerr (H. J. Topping)
1916	Reginald M. Lewis (Samuel J. Graham)

JOCK HUTCHISON,
Glen View.

Golf in the Middle States

METROPOLITAN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

President, Cornelius J. Sullivan, 61 Broadway, New York City; vice-president, E. Mortimer Barnes, 27 Pine Street, New York City; secretary, A. H. Pogson, 55 Liberty Street, New York City; treasurer, George H. Barnes, 120 Broadway, New York City; Executive Committee—James T. Soutter, Greenwich Country Club; Charles H. Brown, St. Andrew's Golf Club; Owen Winston, Somerset Hills Country Club; Henry V. Gaines, Wykagyl Country Club; Charles Henry Mellon, Morris County Country Club.

METROPOLITAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1899	H. M. Harriman, Garden City Golf Club.
1900	W. J. Travis, Nassau Country Club.
1901	F. S. Douglas, Apawamis Club.
1902	W. J. Travis, Tuxedo Golf Club.
1903	F. S. Douglas, Deal Golf and Country Club.
1904	H. Wilcox, Garden City Golf Club.
1905	C. H. Seely, Fox Hills Golf Club.
1906	J. D. Travers, St. Andrews Golf Club.
1907	J. D. Travers, Nassau Country Club.
1908	C. H. Seely, Baltusrol Golf Club.
1909	W. J. Travis, Apawamis Club.
1910	F. Herreshoff, Morris County Golf Club.
1911	J. D. Travers, Garden City Golf Club.
1912	J. D. Travers, Baltusrol Golf Club.
1913	J. D. Travers, Fox Hills Golf Club.
1914	Oswald Kirkby, Englewood Country Club.
1915	W. J. Travis, Apawamis Club.
1916	Oswald Kirkby, Nassau Country Club.

A revival of the Metropolitan amateur championship after a lapse of two years found Oswald Kirkby, the titleholder, still good enough to defeat a strong field of challengers. The tournament was played over the course of the Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport, Conn., June 4-7. Several newcomers appeared in the field, and one of these, A. L. Walker, Jr., captain of the Columbia University team and intercollegiate champion for the year, produced a surprise by capturing the qualifying round with a score of 150 for the 36 holes. Gardiner W. White of Nassau finished in second place with 152.

Walker continued his fine work in match play, bowling over all opposition until he met Kirkby in the final round. The first round of match play was marked by the defeat of John G. Anderson, an experienced tournament player, by Hamilton K. Kerr. Among Walker's other victims was Max R. Marston, whom he defeated in the semi-final round, 3 and 2.

In the morning round of the 36-hole final Kirkby had a lead of 2 up. Their medal rounds were, Kirkby 73, Walker 76. After getting even on the first two holes of the afternoon round, Walker fell three behind at the finish of the first nine. He also lost the tenth, becoming 4 down. He picked

E. Levick, N.Y., Photo.

MISS MARION HOLLINS.
Metropolitan Champion.

up and cut Kirkby's lead to one hole as they started for the fifteenth. This was halved, but Kirkby won the seventeenth, becoming dormie 2. The champion retained his title 2 and 1, when the seventeenth was halved. Both players scored 71 for the seventeen holes of the afternoon round.

William Reekie, Upper Montclair, defeated J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 6 and 5 in the contest for the President's Cup. Courtland Van Clief, Richmond County, won the third sixteen cup, while the fourth went to James Bertram, Wykagyl. John N. Stearns, Jr., Nassau, with 78-5, 73, won the 18-hole medal handicap.

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

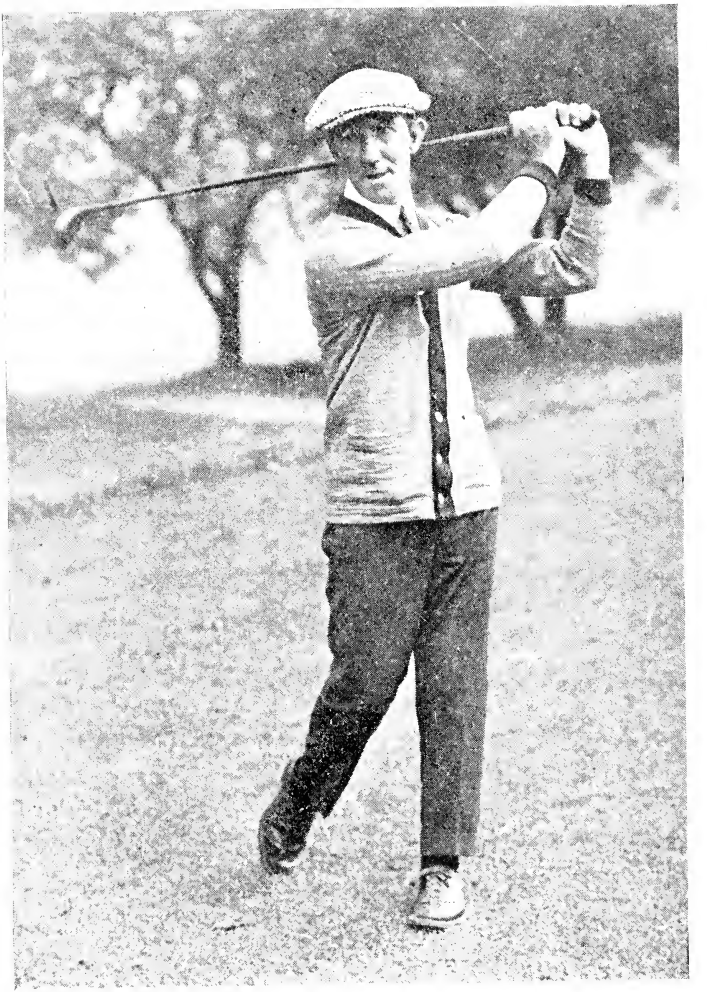
PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1900	Miss Genevieve Hecker (Mrs. Ruth Underhill).
1901	Miss Genevieve Hecker (Mrs. H. B. Ashmore).
1902	Mrs. E. A. Manice (Miss H. Hernandez).
1903	Mrs. E. A. Manice (Miss L. Vanderhoef).
1904	Mrs. E. A. Manice (Mrs. M. D. Patterson).
1905	Mrs. C. T. Stout (Miss Gertrude Travers).
1906	Mrs. C. T. Stout (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1907	Miss Georgianna M. Bishop (Miss Julia R. Mix).
1908	Miss Georgianna M. Bishop (Mrs. L. W. Callan).
1909	Miss Julia R. Mix (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1910	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Miss J. R. Mix).
1911	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Mrs. V. M. Earle).
1912	Mrs. V. M. Earle (Miss Marion Hollins).
1913	Miss Marion Hollins (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1914	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1915	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Mrs. J. E. Davis).
1916	Mrs. Quentin F. Feitner (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1917	Mrs. W. A. Gavin (Mrs. Thomas Hucknall).
1918	Mrs. L. C. Stockton (Red Cross Tournament).

Unfortunately for general interest in the annual championship for women, this tournament was played at the same time that the national open championship was being played at Brae Burn. The women's tournament was held over the links of the Arcola Country Club, and first honors in the qualifying round went to Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore, who scored 91 for the eighteen holes. This was four strokes better than by Mrs. Philip Stevenson, who was second.

Drawn in opposite ends of the bracket for match play, it was expected that Mrs. Gavin and Miss Marion Hollins, winner of the title in 1913, would clash in the final. This is just what happened. The meeting resulted in an extra-hole struggle, Miss Hollins winning on the twenty-first green. Miss Hollins enjoyed a lead of three holes at the finish of the first nine. However, Mrs. Gavin won the tenth, fifteenth and eighteenth, holding her opponent even on the remaining six holes of the second nine. The first two extra holes failed to yield an advantage, but Miss Hollins scored a par 4 to win the next.

Mrs. S. Ryan, Baltusrol, won the cup for the second sixteen, defeating Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, in the final match. Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, won the third sixteen and Mrs. T. C. Schriever, Baltusrol, was the winner in the fourth sixteen.



E. Levick, N.Y., Photo.

FRED McLEOD,
North and South Open Champion, 1920.

METROPOLITAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year. Winner and Where Held.

1905—Aleck Smith, Fox Hills Golf Club.
1906—George Low, Hollywood Golf Club.
1907—No Tournament.
1908—Jack Hobens, Baltusrol Golf Club.
1909—Aleck Smith, Wykagyl Country Club.
1910—Aleck Smith, Deal Golf and Country Club.
1911—Gilbert Nicholls, Englewood Country Club.
1912—Tom McNamara, Apawamis Club.
1913—Aleck Smith, Salisbury Links.
1914—Macdonald Smith, Scarsdale Golf and Country Club.
1915—Gilbert Nicholls, Fox Hills Golf Club.
1916—Walter C. Hagen, Garden City Golf Club.

Walter C. Hagen, Oakland Hills, Detroit, retained his title as Metropolitan open champion when the event was revived on the links of the North Shore Country Club, July 10-11, after having been abandoned for two years because of the war. With the exception of Jim Barnes and one or two others, the tournament attracted most of the prominent professionals of the country, and Hagen was forced to extend himself to win.

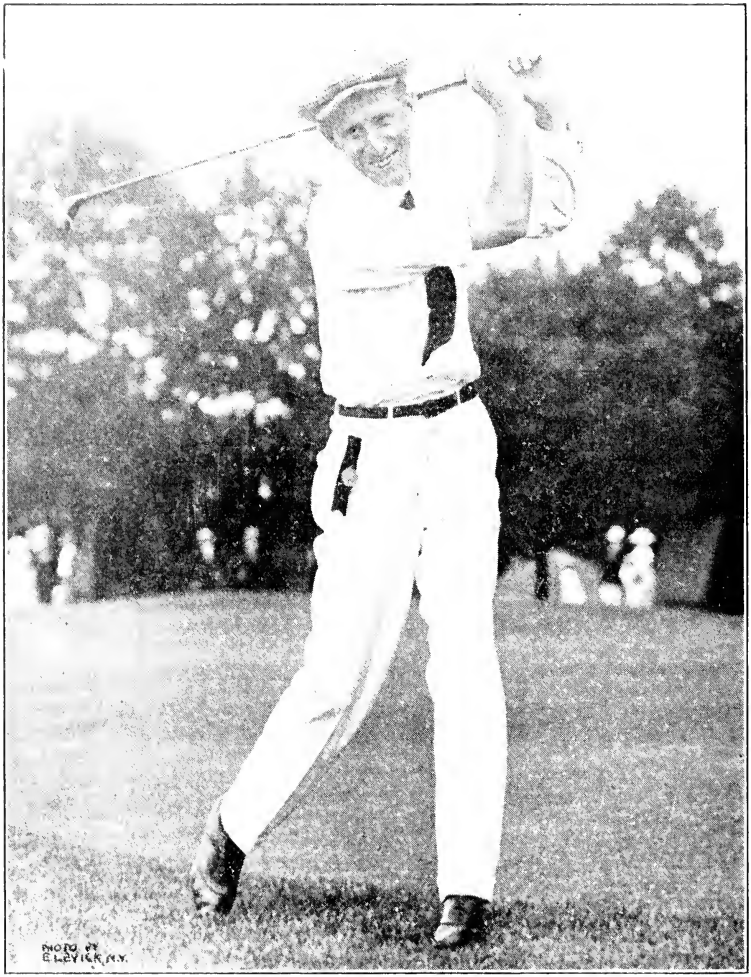
He finished the first thirty-six holes, played on the opening day, six strokes back of the leader. C. H. Hoffner, Philmont, showed the way for this distance, recording a total of 145. Emmet French, York, was a close second with 146. On the second day Hagen came through with two brilliant rounds, scoring 72 and 71 to make a grand total of 294 for the 72 holes. French nosed out Hoffner for second place, totaling 297 against 299. None of the others was able to reach an even 300.

Inasmuch as par for the course is 72, Hagen was one stroke under for his two rounds. Here is his record for the final day's play:

MORNING ROUND.		AFTERNOON ROUND.	
Out	4 4 6 4 3 4 4 4 3—36	Out	4 3 5 4 3 4 4 4 3—34
In	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—36—72	In	3 4 4 4 4 4 6 3 5—37—71

SUMMARIES.

W. C. Hagen, Oakl'd Hills	151	143—294	Irving Stringer, Ocean	160	161—321
Emmet French, York	146	151—297	Joe Sylvester, St. Albans	161	160—321
C. H. Hoffner, Philmont	145	154—299	J. J. Farrell, Siwanoy	161	161—322
W. Macfarlane, Port Wash.	152	150—302	W. Robertson, Quak. Rid.	163	159—322
George McLean, Great Neck	153	150—303	Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	161	161—322
C. Hackney, Atlantic City	154	150—304	A. Reid, Blind Brook	160	162—322
Pat Doyle, Deal	158	146—304	G. Thompson, Mt. Vernon	167	156—323
G. Fotheringham, Glen Cove	155	151—306	Fred Canansa, Oak Ridge	161	162—323
Wilfrid Reid, Wilmington	155	151—306	Louis Costello, Quogue	157	167 324
*G. W. White, Nassau	155	152—307	W. Braid, Upper Montclair	165	160—325
Tom McNamara, Siwanoy	158	150—308	*H. Scharff, Scottish-Amer	158	170—328
J. West, Rockaway Hunt	155	153—308	Jack Hagen, Salisbury	165	164—329
Mike Brady, Oakley	158	151—309	H. Martin, Union County	166	163—329
Peter O'Hara, Shackamaxon	158	152—310	R. Thompson, Glen Ridge	167	163—330
Jimmy Malden, Nassau	158	153—311	G. F. Sparling, Brooklawn	166	164—330
A. J. Sanderson, Sleep.Hol.	158	155—313	K. Allen, Jackson Heights	171	159—330
Louis Tellier, Brae Burn	161	152—313	*J. W. Sweetser, Ardsley	170	161—331
Tom Boyd, Fox Hills	157	157—314	Jack Jolly, Newark	165	166—331
Jack Pirie, Woodmere	161	153—314	John Golden, Tuxedo	171	161—332
G. Kerrigan, Northampton	157	159—316	W. D. Robertson, unat	171	162—333
Al Ciuci, Weatogue	165	152—317	John Bredemus, unattached	166	168—334
Herbert Strong, Engineers	160	157—317	J. Crossan, Wheatley Hills	168	167—335
G. Bowden, Commonwealth	158	159—317			



JAMES M. BARNES.
Sunset Hill.
Western Open Champion, 1919.

METROPOLITAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1912	Stuart Connolly, Plainfield Country Club.
1913	Philip V. G. Carter, Plainfield Country Club.
1914	Philip V. G. Carter, Plainfield Country Club.
1915	Philip V. G. Carter, Garden City Golf Club.
1916	Vincent K. Hilton, Garden City Golf Club.
No tournaments held in 1917 and 1918.	

Peter Harmon of the Scottish-American Golf Club rather monopolized honors in the Metropolitan junior championship, which was played at the Siwanoy Country Club, June 24-25. He won the qualifying round with a card of 78, with George A. Bijur, North Shore Country Club, second, at 80. In match play Harmon had a close round with Alfred Nathan, Jr., Deal, winning 1 up. In the second round he defeated T. Tobin, 6 and 5. He defeated George A. Bomann, Jr., Plainfield, 4 and 3, in the final. H. C. Bell, St. Andrews, won in the second eight, and J. J. Trippe, Maidstone, in the third.

FATHER AND SON TOURNAMENT AT SLEEPY HOLLOW.

In the renewal of this event, which had suffered a lapse of one year, first honors went to a high handicap entry by a wide margin. T. R. Grimler and his son Richard of the Scottish-American Club were the winners with a net 69. In previous tournaments they had finished far down with high allowances, and the committee gave them a start of thirty strokes. They scored a gross 99. No low handicap team got in the first ten. Of the seventy-nine teams which finished, the following made a net score of 82 or better:

T. R. and R. R. Grimler, Scottish-American	99–30, 69
W. A. Barber, Sr. and Jr., Sleepy Hollow	93–18, 75
E. W. Congdon, Sr. and Jr., Glen Ridge	89–11, 78
T. F. and J. W. Allen, Sleepy Hollow	98–20, 78
J. T. and L. T. Lamman, Rockaway Hunt	108–30, 78
H. B. Guthrie, Sr. and Jr., Sleepy Hollow	108–30, 78
W. L. and L. B. Colt, Sleepy Hollow	97–18, 79
D. P. and W. P. Kingsley, Garden City	92–12, 80
T. K. and G. T. Kirby, Apawamis	108–27, 81
G. and J. G. Fraser, Scottish-American	95–13, 82
W. M. and R. S. McFarlane, Dunwoodie	98–16, 82
W. S. and L. D. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow	90– 8, 82
W. J. Alsopp, Sr. and Jr., Forest Hill	94–12, 82
C. W. Baker, Sr. and Jr., Nassau	93–11, 82

SENIORS' TOURNAMENT AT APAWAMIS.

The championship of the United States Seniors' Golf Association, now the official title of the seniors' organization, was won by William Clark, Misquamicut Golf Club, Watch Hill, Rhode Island. The winner, a Class B player, had a low gross score of 169 for the thirty-six holes play. The tournament was held at Apawamis, as usual, September 9-12, and attracted a field of more than 250 entrants. The chief prize winners and the leaders in each class follow:

GIL NICHOLS

CHIEF PRIZE WINNERS.

Championship	William Clark	169
Low Net for the Field	Dr. William Jarvie	199—52, 147
Low Gross, Class A	G. P. Hart	181
Low Net, Class A	Frank M. Clute	186—28, 158
Low Gross, Class B	W. E. Truesdell	172
Low Net, Class B	H. A. Waterhouse	198—40, 158
Low Gross, Class C	Mgr. M. M. Sheedy	177
Low Net, Class C	W. H. Reed	214—56, 158
Low Gross, Class D	A. S. Nichols	199
Low Net, Class D	Rev. J. Gray Bolton	208—50, 158

CLASS A—(55 to 60 years).

F. M. Clute, Garden City.... 186 28, 158
L. E. McCoy, Glen Ridge.... 193-34, 159
G. C. Howell, Baltusrol..... 196 36, 160
G. P. Hart, Shuttle Meadow. 181 20, 161
J. C. Haywood, Suburban.... 200 36, 164
Sidmon McHie, Englewood... 182 18, 164
E. T. Tifft, Springfield..... 205-40, 165
W. N. Appell, Lancaster.... 198-32, 166
W. A. Hammond, Ithaca.... 187-20, 167
E. W. Harris, Apawamis.... 205-36, 169
A. C. Puddington, For. Hill. 189 20, 169
C. W. Harmon, Wykagyl.... 200-30, 170

CLASS B—(61 to 65 years).

William Clark, Misquamicut. 169-18, 151
H. A. Waterhouse, Siwanoy. 198-40, 158
G. H. Fates, Essex County.. 206 46, 160
Charles Cooper, Garden City. 193-32, 161
C. B. Zabriskie, Hackensack. 197-36, 161
G. W. Statzell, Aronimink.. 186 24, 162
Rollo Ogden, Baltusrol..... 183 20, 163
A. H. Revell, Old Elm..... 182-18, 164
Charles Hansell, Baltusrol... 208-44, 164
J. H. Wickersham, Lancaster 204-40, 164
A. D. Ledoux, Scarsdale..... 203-38, 165

CLASS C—(66 to 70 years).

Mgr. M. M. Sheedy, Altoona. 177-24, 153
W. H. Reed, Brookline..... 214-56, 158
Daniel Dareff, Frankford.... 180-20, 160
G. W. Doane, Baltusrol..... 193 30, 163
H. W. Laub, Brookline..... 208-44, 164
J. H. Boyce, Fox Hills..... 195-34, 161
W. H. Canterbury, Crow Pt. 206-40, 166
D. W. Whitmore, Siwanoy.. 208-40, 168
Herman Wendell, St. David's 182 12, 170
J. J. Cushing, Union County. 216 46, 170
D. S. White, Atlantic City.. 206-36, 170

CLASS D—(Over 70 years).

Dr. W. Jarvie, Bass Rock... 199-52, 147
A. S. Nichols, Arcola..... 199 42, 157
Rev. J. Gray Bolton, Phila.. 208-50, 158
T. E. Kirby, Apawamis..... 220 56, 164
F. W. Stevens, Morris County 196-28, 168
C. F. MacDonald, Tuxedo.... 229 60, 169
Fred Correll, Yountakah..... 229 60, 169
H. L. Hotchkiss..... 230-60, 170
Rev. J. M. Sterrett, Chev. C. 230 60, 170
A. F. Southerland, Essex Co. 203-32, 171
A. W. Otis, Stockbridge..... 231-60, 171

UNITED STATES SENIORS vs. CANADIAN SENIORS.

Headed by the veteran champion, George S. Lyon, a team of fifteen Canadian Seniors met the United States Seniors at Apawamis, September 11, in connection with the annual Seniors' tournament. The visitors were defeated, 21 points to 7. Lyon met the new American senior champion, William Clark of Misquamicut Country Club, and defeated him easily. However, his team mates were unable to keep pace with him. Lyon's card of 79 for the eighteen holes was by far the best score of the matches. The summary:

UNITED STATES.		CANADA.	
W. Clark	0	G. S. Lyon	3
W. E. Truesdell.	3	G. C. Heintzman.	0
Mgr. M.M. Sheedy	0	J. E. Caudwell...	0
C. G. Waldo	0	C. A. Bogert	1
G. P. Hart	3	G. T. Brown	0
I. R. Prentiss	3	C. S. McDonald..	0
Col. J. E. Smith.	2	P. S. G. Pepler..	0
A. H. Revell	3	P. D. Ross	0

UNITED STATES.		CANADA.	
F. A. Wright	3	Alfred Wright	0
E. J. Hasse	0	Col. M. Hamilton	3
D. P. Kingsley...	0	W. G. Ross	0
J. A. Tyng	0	J. A. Machado...	0
G. H. Barnes....	2	J. L. Weller.....	0
Herman Wendell.	0	F. M. Delafosse..	0
Frank Presbrey..	2	W. R. Smyth....	0

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNEY.

The championship of the Professional Golfers' Association went to Jim Barnes, holder as well of the Western and Southern open championships. The tournament was held on the links of the Engineers Country Club at Roslyn, New York, September 16-20. Barnes played his way through the full five days without being closely pushed. In the second match, against Otto Hackbarth of Cincinnati, the latter led by 3 up on the first eighteen holes, but was eventually beaten, 3 down and 2 to play. Emmet French, Bob MacDonald and Freddy McLeod were other victims of Barnes. McLeod reached the final round, having defeated Jimmy Rose, George Gordon, Douglas Edgar and George McLean. Barnes defeated McLeod, 6 and 5.

LESLEY CUP TEAM MATCHES.

Competition quite as keen as any that ever marked these contests characterized play in the Lesley Cup matches played on the National Golf Links of America, October 3 and 4. The Pennsylvania team, with S. Davidson Herron, the champion, leading the attack, carried away the trophy. In the first clashes, the Quakers defeated the New York team, 9 to 6. Their victory over the Massachusetts team came a bit easier, 10 to 5, though the latter team was minus the services of its two strongest members, Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford.

New York was able to win only one match in doubles, the two youngsters, A. L. Walker, Jr., and Jess W. Sweetser, defeating Paul Tewksbury and Pat Grant, 1 up. The singles were split evenly. Oswald Kirkby scored a 5 to 4 victory over Herron, and Sweetser won by the same margin over Wood Platt, who defeated Ouimet in the national amateur.

In the Boston-Philadelphia series, the New Englanders took two doubles matches, but won only three of the singles. Newton and Paton defeated Fownes and Marston, while Whittemore and Estabrook beat Herron and Byers.

Westchester County Championship.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1915	Dwight Partridge
1916	R. M. Lewis, Wykagyl Country Club
1917	John G. Anderson, Scarsdale Golf and Country Club

The renewal of the annual struggle for the Westchester championship brought out the best players of the district. The tournament was played at Apawamis, July 17-19. Jess W. Sweetser, 18 years old, caused something of a sensation when he finished the qualifying round with a card of 69, three strokes better than par, and equaling the amateur record for the course. T. V. Bermingham, Wykagyl, was second with 75.

Gaines Gwathmey of the home club also sprung a surprise by defeating R. M. Lewis, Wykagyl, and John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, in successive rounds. Both were former winners of the tournament. Sweetser was beaten

in the semi-final by G. L. Conley, former Trans-Mississippi champion, who also beat Gwathmey, 3 and 2, in the final round. H. L. Ehrich, Mount Vernon, won the second sixteen, and R. C. Mitchell, Siwanoy, the third.

Staten Island Championships.

F. C. Newton of Richmond County won the qualifying round and the championship cup in the annual Staten Island championship tournament on the Richmond Hills links, October 1-13. He registered a 75 in the qualifying round, and finished his match play by defeating A. L. Walker, intercollegiate champion, 5 and 4 in the final round.

New York Public Links Championship.

Allen F. Poinsette of the New York Newspaper Club was the winner of the *Herald* Cup, typifying the public links championship of New York. Poinsette defeated Walter F. Purcell, a former winner of the cup, in the final match. W. M. Wallace, who also had a leg on the cup, won the qualifying round with 73. The tournament was played at Van Cortlandt Park.

New York Women's Intersectional Matches.

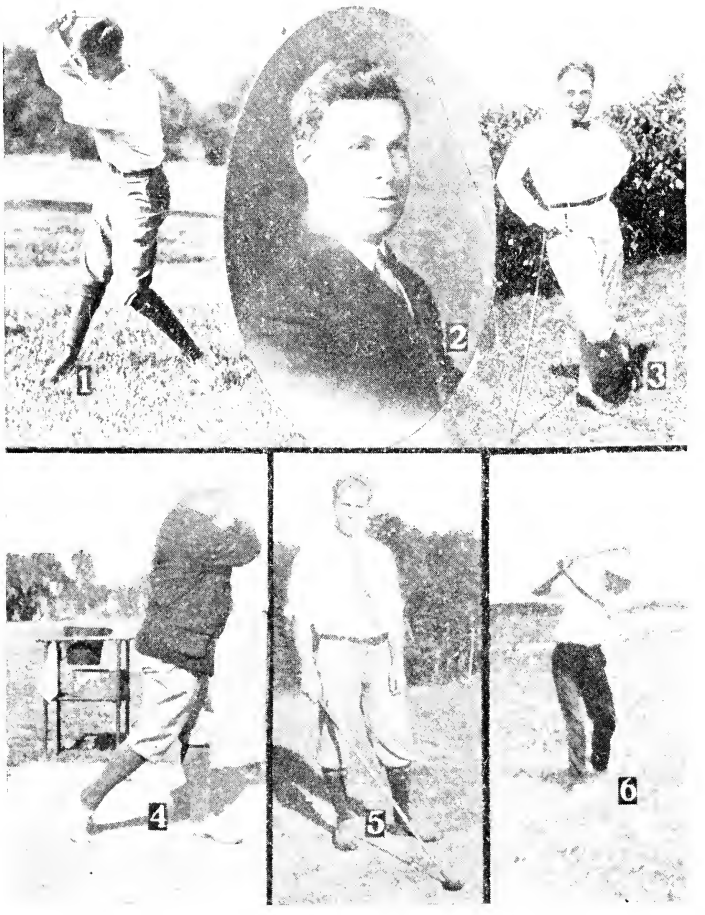
The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association inaugurated a series of intersectional matches, bringing together teams representing Westchester, Long Island, Staten Island, North Jersey and South Jersey. The Long Island-Staten Island combination proved invincible, winning all three matches. Westchester won 2 and lost 1, South Jersey won 1 and lost 2, North Jersey lost 3 and won none.

Victory Cup Tournament at Siwanoy.

The beginning of play for the Victory Cup, an event which is expected to become a prominent fixture in Eastern golf, took place at Siwanoy. D. E. Sawyer of the home club won in the final match after a fight for thirty-eight holes with Jess W. Sweetser of Ardsley. The qualifying round went to G. L. Conley, a former Trans-Mississippi champion, with a score of 75.

Guaranty Trust Company Wins Cup.

Although scoring two strokes more than did the National City Bank the representatives of the Guaranty Trust Company won the cup offered by Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, in the golf team championship for the banking institutions of New York City, held on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club at Clifton, S. I. Guaranty Trust's points score was 341, that of the National City Bank was 335, the Equitable Trust Company 158, and the Federal Reserve Bank was fourth with 87 points.



1, Raymond Treacy, Indianapolis (Ind.) Country Club. 2, John L. Stout, Lawrenceville (N. J.) School. 3, Ray Ouimet, Assistant at the Hillcrest Country Club, Kansas City, Mo. 4, William Entwistle, Bellevue Country Club, Syracuse, N. Y. (summer); Indian River Hotel Club, Rockledge, Fla. (winter). 5, Alf J. Ward, Auburn (N. Y.) Country Club.

GROUP OF GOLF PROFESSIONALS.

INVITATION TOURNAMENTS IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

The 1919 season was one of keen activity in invitation tournaments in the Metropolitan district. Beginning with the Lakewood affair in late April and continuing right on through into early November, there were no less than twelve invitation tournaments offered. One other scheduled, that at St. Albans, was abandoned because alterations in the course had not been completed far enough to permit of play on certain parts.

The outstanding feature of the season was the consistent winning play of Max R. Marston in qualifying play. In four of these twelve tournaments he won the low qualifying medal. Twice he was good enough to go on and win the tournament as well. This he also did in the New Jersey State championship. Results of these invitation tournaments follow:

Tournament.	Winner.	Runner-up.	Medalist.
Lakewood	William Reekie	M. R. Marston	M. R. Marston
Garden City	M. R. Marston	G. W. White	M. R. Marston
Sleepy Hollow	Lee Maxwell	J. S. Dean	M. R. Marston
Fox Hills	A. L. Walker, Jr.	A. F. Kammer	A. F. Kammer
Shackamaxon	G. W. White	J. N. Stearns, Jr.	J. N. Stearns, Jr.
Apawamis	M. R. Marston	G. A. Peacock	M. R. Marston
Shinnecock Hills	Philip Carter	R. A. Haight	Philip Carter
Siwanoy	D. E. Sawyer	J. W. Sweetser	G. L. Conley
National Links	G. W. White	Archie McIlvaine	Nelson Whitney
Arcola	E. M. Wild	J. W. Sweetser	E. M. Wild
Nassau	J. M. Ward	S. J. Graham	J. S. Dean
Piping Rock	S. D. Herron	S. J. Graham	S. D. Herron
Greenwich	C. E. Van Vleck, Jr.	S. J. Graham	G. W. White
Tuxedo	C. H. Mellon	H. P. Bingham	H. P. Bingham
Cherry Valley	G. W. White	S. J. Graham	S. J. Graham
Metropolitan	Oswald Kirkby	A. L. Walker, Jr.	A. L. Walker, Jr.
New Jersey	M. R. Marston	E. M. Wild	M. R. Marston
Westchester	G. L. Conley	Gaines Gwathmey	J. W. Sweetser
Richmond County	F. C. Newton	A. L. Walker, Jr.	

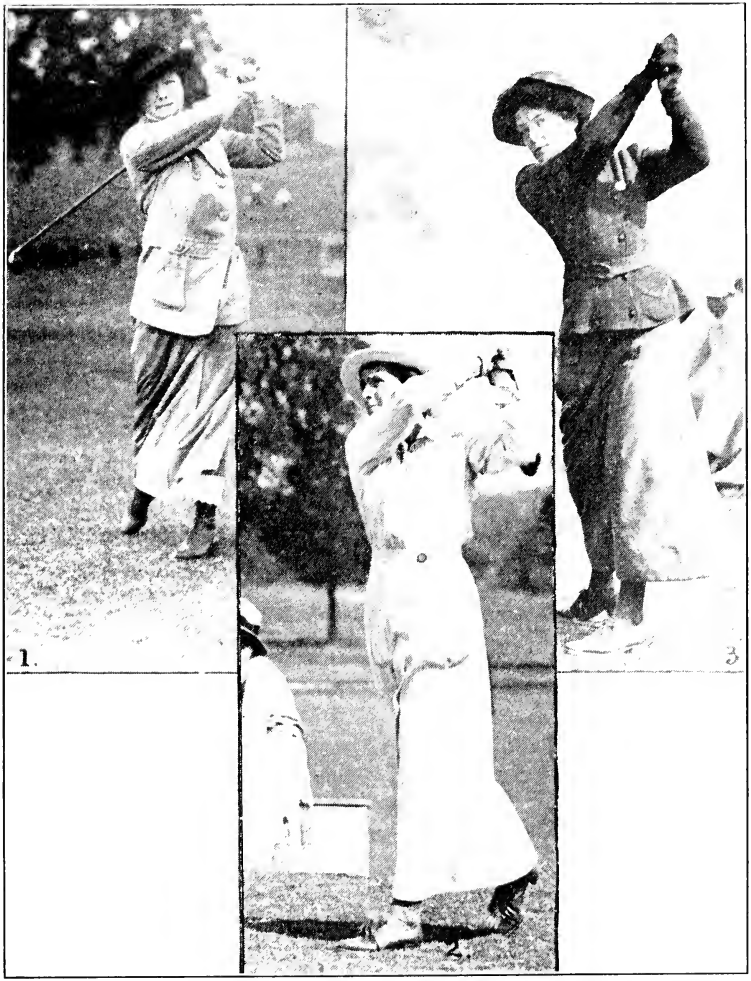
NEW JERSEY AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1900	Archibald Graham, North Jersey Country Club
1901	Allan Kennaday, Montclair Golf Club
1902	Allan Kennaday, Montclair Golf Club
1903	M. M. Michael, Yountakah Golf Club
1904	Murray Olyphant, Englewood Golf Club
1905	John M. Ward, Montclair Golf Club
1906	Archibald Graham, North Jersey Country Club
1907	J. D. Travers, Montclair Golf Club
1908	J. D. Travers, Montclair Golf Club
1909	Max Behr, Morris Co. Golf Club
1910	Max Behr, Morris Co. Golf Club
1911	J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair Country Club
1912	O. Kirkby, Englewood Country Club
1913	J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair Country Club
1914	O. Kirkby, Englewood Country Club
1915	Max R. Marston, Baltusrol Golf Club
1916	O. Kirkby, Englewood Country Club

No championships were held in 1917 and 1918.

With Oswald Kirkby, the titleholder, out of the field, Max R. Marston of Baltusrol monopolized honors in the tournament at the Deal Golf Club to



1. Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion, eight times Philadelphia City Champion and prominent tournament player. 2. Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, former National Champion. 3. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Westmoreland, North and South Champion, 1920; twice holder of the National title.

the extent of winning both qualifying medal and the championship. The qualifying round was played in a dense fog that proved a severe handicap to many, but did not appear to bother Marston seriously. He scored 75 for the round, leading Maurice Risley, who finished second, by five strokes. In the final match at thirty-six holes Marston met a clubmate, E. M. Wild, and won after a hard fight, 2 and 1.

C. P. Eddy, Arcola, won the second sixteen. P. W. Kendall, Deal, was the winner in the third sixteen, and H. B. Newton, Sea View, took the fourth. C. B. Mitchell, Woodway, won the medal handicap with 79-9, 70.

New Jersey Junior Championship.

The New Jersey State Golf Association began a new event—a junior championship tournament—which had its inaugural on the Essex County Country Club links, September 4 and 5. The honor of winning the first championship went to Charles Conklin of Hackensack. C. B. Mitchell, Woodway, won the qualifying round with a score of 80 against 87 for Conklin, who was second. In the final round Conklin won by 1 up, the issue being settled on the home hole.

Lakewood Spring Tournament.

The annual spring tournament at Lakewood went to a newcomer in Metropolitan golf circles William Reekie of Upper Montclair. He defeated Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, in the final match, 1 up. Marston won the qualifying round, scoring 76 for the eighteen holes. James C. Parrish, Jr., National, was second with 79.

1, Babcock; 2, Jaffee; 3, Bowman, Capt.; 4, Bair; 5, John L. Stout, Coach; 6, Outhwaite.

LAWRENCEVILLE (N. J.) SCHOOL GOLF TEAM.

Atlantic City Spring Tournament.

Maurice Risley of the home club won both the qualifying round and the tournament cup in the spring tournament at Atlantic City. He turned in a score of 77 in the qualifying round, leading Edward Styles, Old York Road, by four strokes. He also defeated Styles, 1 up, in the final round at match play.

Women's Eastern Golf Championship.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner.	Year.	Winner.
1906	Miss Fanny Osgood, 178	1912	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 261 *
1907	Miss Mary B. Adams, 189	1913	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 296 *
1908	Miss Fanny Osgood, 171	1914	Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, 172
1909	Miss Mary B. Adams, 185	1915	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck
1910	Miss Fanny Osgood, 175	1916	Mrs. W. J. Gavin, 266 *
1911	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 272 *		

*Played 54 holes. No championships were held in 1917 and 1918.

With only a scattering few of top-notch players of the East missing, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, won the women's Eastern championship rather handily. She led the field in both rounds, scoring 88 on the first day and 89 on the second for a total of 177. Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, another Philadelphia player, finished in a tie with Mrs. W. A. Gavin for second place with 183.

GRISCOM CUP COMPETITION.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.	Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1902	Boston, Baltusrol Golf Club	1910	Boston, Huntingdon Valley Country Club
1903	Boston, Country Club, Brookline	1911	Boston, Brae Burn Country Club
1904	Boston, Phila. Cricket Club	1912	Phila., Philadelphia Cricket Club
1905	New York, Morris County Golf Club	1913	Boston, Brae Burn Country Club
1906	Phila., Nassau Country Club	1914	Phila., Greenwich Country Club
1907	Boston, Country Club, Atlantic City	1915	Phila., Merion Cricket Club
1908	Boston, Oakley Country Club, Mass.	1916	New York, Essex Country Club.
1909	New York, Baltusrol Golf Club		

The New York team provided something of a surprise by defeating the Philadelphia team in the test match of this series. Boston, minus the services of several good players, was easily beaten by both New York and Philadelphia. New York then proceeded to defeat Philadelphia by the unexpected score of 12 to 3. The Gotham team was composed of the following players: Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Miss Georgianna Bishop, Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Miss B. Lounsbery, Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Mrs. J. R. Fraser, Mrs. J. H. Alexandre, Mrs. H. Blumenthal, Mrs. J. A. Moore, Mrs. M. D. Patterson, Mrs. M. K. Frayne.

Merion Open Invitation Tournament.

In the open invitation event of the Merion Cricket Club for 1919, Emmet French of the New York Country Club won by a fine display of golf with a total of 306. The scores of the leaders were: Emmet French, York Country Club, 156,150—306; Morris Talman, Whitemarsh Valley C.C., 154,158—312; Pat Doyle, Deal Golf Club, 158,155—313; Tom L. McNamara, New York, 159,156—315; Mr. Norman H. Maxwell, Overbrook Golf Club, 156,160—316.

Open Tournament at Shawnee.

Jim Barnes, Sunset Hills, holder of several titles, won the annual open tournament at Shawnee-on-Delaware, July 15 and 16. Gil Nicholls had the best card on the first round with 71, Barnes being next with 72. Barnes led for the first day with 144. The second day he scored 141 for the thirty-six holes, giving him a total of 285, five strokes better than any previous record in the tournament. He set a new course record of 67 on his last round.

Buckwood Trophy Tournament at Shawnee.

George Hoffner, Bala, joined the list of players who have won at least one leg on the handsome Buckwood trophy, when he defeated Pat Grant, Merion, in the final match of the annual tournament on June 14, by the narrow margin of one hole. R. S. Worthington of the home club won the low score qualifying medal with 76. Hoffner was second with 77.

PHILADELPHIA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

George W. Hoffner of the Bala Golf Club won the individual links crown of Philadelphia and district, June 28, by defeating Norman H. Maxwell of the Overbrook Golf Club, 2 up and 1 to play. The tournament was held on the course of the Philmont Country Club.

PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1897	Miss Davis (18 holes medal play).
1898	Miss Elsie Cassatt (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1899	Miss Elsie Cassatt (Mrs. W. M. Gorham).
1900	Miss F. C. Griscom (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1901	Miss Sophie Starr (Miss E. F. Cassatt).
1902	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).
1903	Mrs. T. W. Reath, Jr. (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1904	Miss A. F. McNeely (Miss Lillian Biddle).
1905	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss Lillian Biddle).
1906	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss F. C. Griscom).
1907	Miss F. C. Griscom (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1908	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Miss E. G. Hood).
1909	Miss E. Noblet (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).
1910	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck).
1911	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).
1912	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1913	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss E. Noblet).
1914	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck).
1915	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss Catherine Davis).
1916	Miss Mildred Caverly (Mrs. George S. Munson).
1917	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Miss Eleanor T. Chandler).
1918	Miss Mildred Caverly (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).

The women's golf championship of Philadelphia was won by Mrs. R. H. Barlow, who defeated Miss Mildred Caverly. Mrs. Barlow was 5 up on the first round. Miss Caverly won the next three holes and then lost the thirteenth. She was not able after that to overtake Mrs. Barlow.

Philadelphia Junior Championship.

Philip L. Corson of the Plymouth Country Club regained the junior championship of Philadelphia, June 21, 1919, by defeating R. K. Hanson of Stenton over the course of the North Hills Country Club by 3 up and 2 to play.

1. Harry Legg, Minikahda Club, Western Amateur Champion. 2. Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, La., Trans-Mississippi Champion, 1919. 3. Arthur Bonebrake, Topeka, Kansas State Champion.

Western Golf Association

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harry G. Legg won the Western amateur championship, which was played at the Sunset Hill Club, St. Louis, beginning June 21, 1919. Mr. Legg is a member of the Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, and is five times winner of the Trans-Mississippi and eight times holder of the Minnesota championship.

Opposing him in the final was Richard E. Bockenkamp, who had been runner-up in the forty holes final of the Trans-Mississippi, and Bockenkamp played quite as strongly against Legg as he had against Whitney only the week before. The match ended on the thirty-sixth green with Legg 2 up. The steadiness of Legg undoubtedly greatly helped his game. After a bad morning round Bockenkamp came back in the afternoon and reduced Legg's lead of five to zero at the twenty-seventh hole of the match. Bockenkamp was very bad on the tees in morning play, and as Legg made the last eight holes of the round two under par he turned 5 up. Coming home each took three holes, so that during the interval Legg had a lead of 5 up.

In the afternoon Bockenkamp picked up wonderfully in his game. One of the gallery who followed the players was Governor Gardner of Missouri. Bockenkamp reached the turn in 34. He had won five holes and squared the match, Legg having taken 40. The tenth was lost by Bockenkamp, who sliced into a trap. He should have squared the game at the fifteenth hole, where Legg topped his second into a ditch. He failed to do so, and inability to take advantage of Legg's poor play, after making such a capital uphill fight, unquestionably cost the younger player the match. He rallied a little at the seventeenth hole, but dubbed his drive on the next, and the native Missourians who had been so enthusiastic over the showing of their young representative were forced to concede the Western title to Minnesota.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

James Barnes of the Sunset Hill Country Club, St. Louis, Mo., won the Western open championship over the course of the Mayfield Country Club at Cleveland, Ohio, July 25, 1919, and, incidentally, equaled the world's record of 283 strokes for an open golf championship. The course is 6,260 yards. Barnes led Leo Diegel of Detroit, who was second, by three strokes, and Jock Hutchison of Chicago by four strokes.

By his victory Barnes gains the distinction of being the only player to win the title three times. He was first at Interlachen, Minneapolis, in 1914, and first at the Westmoreland Club at Chicago in 1917, where he set the lowest score recorded for 72 holes medal play.

In the qualifying round Barnes equaled the course record of 69. He led the field of 134 which started. Tom McNamara, former champion, was second with 70, setting a record for the first nine at 33, which included threes on the 455-yard third and the 515-yard sixth, each two under par.

While the tournament did not furnish the excitement of a tight finish or a reversal of leaders in the last rounds, the golf generally exhibited was the

1, E. A. Limberg, Sunset Hill Golf Club. 2, E. R. McClelland Blue Hills Golf Club. 3, Arthur Eckland, Kansas City Champion. 4, Group of Golfers at the State Tournament (left to right) Lloyd Craven, Excelsior Springs Golf Club; W. A. P. Summers, Mission Hills Golf Club; Bonner Miller, Triple A, St. Louis, President Missouri State Golf Association; C. E. McBride, Mission Hills Golf Club; E. C. Lorton, Excelsior Springs Golf Club.

best played at a national meet. The surprise of the event was the comparatively poor showing of Walter Hagen. The cards that won the championship follow:

Par—Out	4 4 5 3 4 5 4 3 4—36	In..... 4 5 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 4—34—70
Barnes, 1st Round—Out.	4 5 4 3 3 4 4 3 5—35	In..... 4 5 4 2 4 4 4 3 4—34—69
2d Round—Out.	3 5 4 3 4 6 3 3 4—35	In..... 4 4 4 2 5 4 4 3 5—35—70
3d Round—Out.	5 4 4 3 4 5 4 2 4—35	In..... 5 6 3 3 4 5 4 3 5—38—73
4th Round—Out.	3 4 6 4 4 4 4 3 4—36	In..... 4 5 3 3 3 5 4 4 4—35—71

TOTAL SCORES.

•J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hill..	139	144—283	W. Trovinger, Detroit.....	150	153—303
•Leo Diegel, Detroit.....	145	141—286	Arthur Clarkson, Kenosha..	152	151—303
•Jock Hutchison, Glen View.	148	139—287	W. C. Sherwood, New'k, O.	150	154—304
•Fred McLeod, Wash., D. C.	145	143—288	George Bowden, Boston....	157	147—304
•O. G. Hackbarth, Cincinnati	146	142—288	J. J. O'Brien, Westmoreland	156	149—305
•Rob MacDonald, Ev'stn, Ill.	146	145—291	C. D. Thom, Shinnecock...	150	155—305
•Walter Hagen, Detroit....	143	149—292	Eddie Loos, Beverly.....	155	150—305
•H. Hampton, Richm'nd, Va.	148	144—292	Jack Burke, St. Paul.....	154	152—306
•Willie Kidd, St. Louis.....	148	148—296	Frank Adams, Winnipeg...	152	154—306
•George Sargent, Minneapolis	150	147—297	Cyril Walker, Minneapolis..	152	154—306
•Emmet French, York, Pa...	153	144—297	†E. Augustus, Mayfield.....	150	156—306
•Tom Boyd, Fox Hills.....	154	143—297	Dave Ogilvie, Cleveland....	150	157—307
Willie Ogg, Atlanta.....	149	150—299	A. F. Hackbarth, Hinsdale.	154	154—308
Wilfrid Reid, Wilm't'n, Del.	147	152—299	W. J. Bell, Olympia Fields	158	150—308
J. D. Edgar, Atlanta.....	147	152—299	Grange Alves, Cleveland...	156	154—310
Alex Cunningham, Wheeling	154	148—302	J. E. Blakeslee, Elkhart...	157	153—310
Tom McNamara, New York	147	156—303	H. C. Walker, Muskegon...	152	158—310
Louis Tellier, Brae Burn...	154	149—303	R. H. Craigs, Louisville....	150	160—310

•Prize winners. †Amateur.

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Hathaway Watson of the Indian Hill Club was elected president of the Women's Western Golf Association for 1920 at the annual meeting held at Chicago. She succeeds Miss Edith Packard, who did much to continue the good work of her predecessor, Mrs. J. P. Gardner. The other officers are: Mrs. C. F. Ott, Glen Oak, first vice-president; Mrs. Ernestine Pearce, Skokie, second vice-president; Mrs. E. I. Cudahy, Onwentsia, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Farlin H. Ball, Oak Park, recording secretary; Mrs. H. L. Monroe, South Shore, treasurer..

Mrs. Perry Fisk of De Kalb, Ill., won the association championship at Detroit, August 30, by defeating Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr., holder of the title in 1916 and 1917, 3 up and 2 to play. Mrs. Fisk was never down, leading by two holes at the turn. Mrs. Letts squared the match by winning the tenth and twelfth holes. Brilliant recoveries from hazards by Mrs. Fisk at the fourteenth and fifteenth, when she placed her ball within a foot of the hole, kept her ahead. The cards were as follows:

Mrs. Fisk—Out	5 6 4 7 4 7 5 5 4—47	In..... 7 4 9 4 6 3 5—38
Mrs. Letts—Out	5 6 7 6 * 6 * 5 6—41	In..... 5 4 6 5 6 4 7—37

•Mrs. Letts conceded the hole.

In the qualifying round Mrs. Melvin Jones, former city champion of Chicago, carried off low score honors, making the eighteen holes in 89. Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, also of Chicago, twice former champion of the West, was second with 91.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1899	David R. Forgan	Onwentsia Club	6 and 5	Glenview Golf Club,
	Walter E. Egan	Onwentsia Club		Golf, Ill.
1900	William Waller	Onwentsia Club	1 up	Onwentsia Club,
	William Holabird, Jr.	Glenview Club		Lake Forest, Ill.
1901	Phelps B. Hoyt	Glenview Club	6 and 5	Midlothian C. C.,
	Bruce D. Smith	Onwentsia Club		Blue Island, Ill.
1902	H. Chandler Egan	Exmoor C. C.	1 up (37)	Chicago Golf Club,
	Walter E. Egan	Lake Geneva C. C.		Wheaton, Ill.
1903	Walter E. Egan	Exmoor C. C.	1 up (37)	Euclid Club,
	H. Chandler Egan	Exmoor C. C.		Cleveland, Ohio
1904	H. Chandler Egan	Exmoor C. C.	6 and 5	Exmoor C. C.,
	D. E. Sawyer	Wheaton G. C.		Highland Park, Ill.
1905	H. Chandler Egan	Exmoor C. C.	3 and 2	Glenview Golf Club,
	Walter E. Egan	Exmoor C. C.		Golf, Ill.
1906	D. E. Sawyer	Wheaton G. C.	1 up	Glen Echo C. C.,
	Warren K. Wood	Homewood C. C.		Normandy, Mo.
1907	H. Chandler Egan	Exmoor C. C.	5 and 4	Chicago Golf Club,
	Herbert F. Jones	Wheaton G. C.		Wheaton, Ill.
1908	Mason Phelps	Midlothian C. C.	6 and 5	R. I. Arsenal Golf Club,
	Harry W. Allen	St. Louis Field Club		Rock Island, Ill.
1909	Charles Evans, Jr.	Edgewater G. C.	1 up	Homewood C. C.,
	Albert Seckel	Riverside G. C.		Flossmoor, Ill.
1910	Mason Phelps	Midlothian C. C.	2 and 1	Minikahda Club,
	Charles Evans, Jr.	Edgewater G. C.		Minneapolis, Minn
1911	Albert Seckel	Riverside G. C.	8 and 7	Detroit G. C.,
	R. A. Gardner	Hinsdale G. C.		Detroit, Mich.
1912	Charles Evans, Jr.	Edgewater G. C.	1 up	Denver C. C.,
	Warren K. Wood	Homewood C. C.		Denver, Colo.
1913	Warren K. Wood	Homewood C. C.	4 and 3	Homewood C. C.,
	Edward P. Allis, 3rd.	Milwaukee C. C.		Flossmoor, Ill.
1914	Charles Evans, Jr.	Edgewater G. C.	11 and 9	Kent C. C.,
	J. D. Standish, Jr.	Detroit		Grand Rapids, Mich.
1915	Charles Evans, Jr.	Edgewater G. C.	7 and 5	Mayfield C. C.,
	J. D. Standish, Jr.	Detroit		Cleveland, Ohio
1916	Heinrich Schmidt	Claremont C. C.	7 and 6	Del Monte G. and C. C.,
	Douglas Grant	Burlingame C. C.		Del Monte, Cal.
1917	Francis Ouimet	Woodland G. C.	1 up	Midlothian C. C.,
	Donald Edwards	Midlothian C. C.		Blue Island, Ill.
1918	Not held.			
1919	Harry G. Legg	Minikahda Club	2 up	Sunset Hill C. C.
	R. E. Bockenkamp	St. Louis, Mo.		St. Louis, Mo.

OLYMPIC CUP TOURNAMENTS.

1905—Held at Chicago G.C., Wheaton, Ill., August 7; won by Western Golf Association team—W. C. Fownes, Jr., J. A. Ormiston, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, E. M. Byers; total medal score, 655.

1906—Held at Glen Echo C.C., Normandy, Mo., September 3; won by Western Golf Association team—H. Chandler Egan, D. E. Sawyer, Warren K. Wood, O. W. Potter, Jr.; total medal score, 635.

1907—Held at Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio, July 8; won by Metropolitan Golf Association team—Walter J. Travis, Jerome D. Travers, Fred Herreshoff, Archie Reid; total medal score, 611.

1908—Held at Rock Island Arsenal G.C., Rock Island, Ill., July 11; won by Western Golf Association team—K. P. Edwards, W. K. Wood, D. E. Sawyer, R. E. Hunter; total medal score, 632.

1909—Held at Chicago G.C., Wheaton, Ill., September 4; won by Western Golf Association team—H. C. Egan, W. K. Wood, C. Evans, Jr., K. P. Edwards; total medal score, 623.

1910—Held at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn., July 13; won by Western Golf Association team—Charles Evans, Jr., R. A. Gardner, Albert Seckel, Paul Hunter; total medal score, 615.

1911—Held at Detroit G.C., Detroit, Mich., July 22; won by Western Golf Association team—Paul Hunter, Albert Seckel, Mason Phelps, Robert A. Gardner; total medal score, 606.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1899	Willie Smith	Midlothian C. C.	after tie	Glenview Golf Club,
	LawrenceAuchterlonie	Glenview C. C.		Golf, Ill.
1900	No open championship	was held.		
1901	Lawrence Auchterlonie	Glenview C. C.	160	Midlothian C. C.,
	David Bell	Midlothian C. C.	162	Blue Island, Ill.
1902	Willie Anderson	Pittsfield, Mass.	299	Euclid Club,
	Willie Smith	Midlothian C. C.		Cleveland, Ohio
	W. H. Way	Euclid Club	301	
1903	Aleck Smith	Nassau C. C.	318	Milwaukee C. C.,
	LawrenceAuchterlonie	Glenview C. C.		Milwaukee, Wis.
	David Brown	Wollaston G. C.	322	
1904	Willie Anderson	Apawamis Club	301	Kent C. C.,
	Aleck Smith	Nassau C. C.	308	Grand Rapids, Mich.
1905	Arthur Smith	Columbus, Ohio	278	Cincinnati Golf Club,
	James Maiden	Youngstown, Ohio	280	Cincinnati, Ohio
1906	Aleck Smith	Nassau C. C.	306	Homewood C. C.,
	John Hobens	Englewood, N. J.	309	Flossmoor, Ill.
1907	Robert Simpson	Omaha C. C.	307	Hinsdale Golf Club,
	Willie Anderson	Onwentsia Club	309	Hinsdale, Ill.
	Fred McLeod	Midlothian C. C.		
1908	Willie Anderson	Onwentsia Club	299	Normandie Golf Club,
	Fred McLeod	Midlothian C. C.	300	St. Louis, Mo.
1909	Willie Anderson	St. Louis C. C.	288	Skokie Country Club,
	S. Gardner	Exmoor C. C.	297	Glencoe, Ill.
1910	Charles Evans, Jr.*	Edgewater G. C.	Match	Beverly C. C.,
	George Simpson	La Grange C. C.	Play	Chicago, Ill.
1911	Robert Simpson	Kenosha C. C.	Match	Kent C. C.,
	Tom McNamara	Boston	Play	Grand Rapids, Mich
1912	Macdonald Smith	Del Monte C. C.	299	Idlewild C. C.,
	Aleck Robertson	Rock Island Arsenal	302	Flossmoor, Ill.
1913	J. J. McDermott	Atlantic City	295	Memphis C. C.,
	M. J. Brady	Wollaston G. C.	302	Memphis, Tenn.
1914	J. M. Barnes	Whitemarsh Val. C. C.	293	Interlachen Golf Club,
	William Kidd	St. Louis	294	Minneapolis, Minn.
1915	Tom McNamara	Boston	301	Glen Oak C. C.,
	A. Cunningham	Wheeling, W. Va.	306	Glen Ellyn, Ill.
1916	Walter Hagen	Rochester, N. Y.	286	Blue Mound C. C.,
	George Sargent	Interlachen G. C.	287	Milwaukee, Wis.
	Jock Hutchison	Pittsburgh		
1917	J. M. Barnes	Whitemarsh Val. C. C.	283	Westmoreland C. C.,
	Walter Hagen	Rochester	285	Evanston, Ill.
1918	Not held			
1919	J. M. Barnes	Sunset Hill C. C.	283	Mayfield C. C.
	Leo Diegel	Detroit	286	Cleveland, Ohio

* Amateur.

OLYMPIC CUP TOURNAMENTS—Continued.

1912—Held at Chicago G.C., Wheaton, Ill., August 31; won by Western Golf Association team—Charles Evans, Jr., W. K. Wood, D. E. Sawyer, K. P. Edwards; total medal score, 629.

1913—Held at Homewood C.C., Flossmoor, Ill., July 19; won by Western Golf Association team—W. K. Wood, Charles Evans, Jr., K. P. Edwards, W. I. Howland, Jr.; total medal score, 628.

1914—Held at Kent C.C., Grand Rapids, Mich., July 25; won by Chicago District Association team—Fraser Hale, K. P. Edwards, J. C. LeDuc, E. H. Bankard, Jr.; total medal score, 628.

1915—Held at Mayfield C.C., Cleveland, Ohio, July 17; won by Chicago District Association team—D. E. Sawyer, E. H. Bankard, Jr., Donald Edwards, William Rautenbusch; total medal score, 651.

1916—Held at Del Monte G. and C.C., Del Monte, Cal., July 17; won by California Golf Association team—Heinrich Schmidt, E. S. Armstrong, Douglas Grant, Harold Lamb; total medal score, 588.

1917—Held at Midlothian C.C., Blue Island, Ill., July 7; won by Western Golf Association team—K. P. Edwards, Albert Seckel, Paul Hunter, Addison Stillwell; total medal score, 655.

WESTERN WOMEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1901	Miss Bessie Anthony.....	Glenview Club.....	3 and 1	Onwentsia Club,
	Mrs. H. Chatfield Taylor..			Lake Forest, Ill.
1902	Miss Bessie Anthony.....	Glenview Club.....	1 up	Onwentsia Club,
	Mrs. W. A. Alexander.....	Exmoor C. C.		Lake Forest, Ill.
1903	Miss Bessie Anthony.....	Glenview Club.		Exmoor C. C.,
	Miss Mabel Higgins.....	Midlothian C. C.		Highland Park, Ill.
1904	Miss Frances Everett.....	Exmoor C. C.....		Glenview Golf Club,
	Miss J. Anna Carpenter....	Westward Ho G. C.		Golf, Ill.
1905	Mrs. C. L. Dering.....	Midlothian C. C.....		Homewood C. C.,
	Mrs. W. France Anderson.	Hinsdale G. C.		Flossmoor, Ill.
1906	Mrs. C. L. Dering.....	Midlothian C. C.....	1 up	Exmoor C. C.,
	Miss Frances Everett.....	Exmoor C. C.		Highland Park, Ill.
1907	Miss Lillian French.....	Windsor (Ont.) G. C.	1 up	Midlothian C. C.,
	Miss Sallie Ainslee.....	Westward Ho G. C.		Blue Island, Ill.
1908	Mrs. W. France Anderson...	Hinsdale G. C.....		St. Louis C. C.,
	Miss Grace Semple.....	St. Louis C. C.		St. Louis, Mo.
1909	Miss Vida Llewellyn.....	La Grange C. C.....	6 and 5	Homewood C. C.,
	Miss Caroline Painter.....	Midlothian C. C.		Flossmoor, Ill.
1910	Mrs. Thurston Harris.....	Westward Ho G. C...	3 and 2	Skokie C. C.,
	Mrs. Harvey L. Pound....	Skokie C. C.		Glencoe, Ill.
1911	Miss Caroline Painter.....	Midlothian C. C.....	3 and 2	Midlothian C. C.,
	Miss Alva Sanders.....	Midlothian C. C.		Blue Island, Ill.
1912	Miss Caroline Painter.....	Midlothian C. C.....	1 up	Hinsdale G. C.,
	Miss Ruth Chisholm.....	Mayfield C. C.		Hinsdale, Ill.
1913	Miss Myra Helmer.....	Midlothian C. C.....	5 and 3	Memphis C. C.,
	Miss Ruth Chisholm.....	Mayfield C. C.		Memphis, Tenn.
1914	Mrs. Harry D. Hammond....	HighlandG.C., Indpls	5 and 3	Hinsdale G. C.,
	Mrs. F. S. Colburn.....	Glenview Club.		Hinsdale, Ill.
1915	Miss Elaine Rosenthal.....	Ravisloe C. C.....	4 and 3	Midlothian C. C.,
	Mrs. Harry D. Hammond..	Highland G.C., Indpls		Blue Island, Ill.
1916	Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr.....	Cincinnati.....	3 and 2	Kent C. C.,
	Miss Laurie Kaiser.....	Flossmoor C. C.		Grand Rapids, Mich.
1917	Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr.....	Indian Hill G. C.....	5 and 4	Flossmoor C. C.,
	Miss Elaine Rosenthal.....	Ravisloe C. C.		Flossmoor, Ill.
1918	Miss Elaine Rosenthal.....	Ravisloe C. C.....	4 and 3	Indian Hill Club
	Miss Frane Hadfield.....	Blue Mound C. C.		Winnetka, Ill.
1919	Mrs. Perry Fisk.....	DeKalb, Ill.....	3 and 2	Detroit G. C.
	Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr.....	Indian Hill G. C.		Detroit, Mich.

WESTERN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Howard Sassman, former Austin High School star, won the Western junior championship for 1919 after three days of thrilling golf, and in a keenly contested final match of 36 holes, against Clyde Kennedy, Freeport, Ill., 4 and 3. The tournament was played at Flossmoor Country Club, Chicago, August 13-15.

Rial Rolfe, Ridgemoor, led the field of 80 contestants in the qualifying round of 18 holes, scoring par figures, 76. One of the upsets in the tournament was when the winner, Sassman, defeated Johnny Gilchrist of the home club. The match was settled when Sassman holed a ten-foot putt on the nineteenth hold for a birdie 4.

Golf in the Middle West

CENTRAL STATES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Henry B. Heyburn of the Cherokee Club, Louisville, Ky., won the Central States championship over the Audubon Club course at Louisville. William H. Diddel, twice winner of the title, was put out in the semi-final by A. P. Bagby, who in turn was defeated by Heyburn with a 74 medal. Heyburn won in the final from T. H. Green of Louisville, 9 and 8, taking 75 for his first eighteen and finishing strong. The Central States Golf Association is composed of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois clubs outside of Chicago and was organized in 1915. W. H. Diddel of the Highland Golf Club, Indianapolis, five-times Indiana champion, won the first tournament in Indianapolis and the following year defeated Holland Hubbard of Toledo over the Iverness course in an extra hole match. No tournaments were held in 1917 and 1918 because of the war. Competition is for the Thomas Taggert Club, which must be won three times to gain permanent possession.

OHIO AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1904—T. Sterling Beckwith, Country Club, Cleveland.
1905—Chas. H. Stanley, Country Club, Cincinnati.
1906—Robert H. Crowell, Country Club, Toledo.
1907—Harold Weber, Inverness Club, Youngstown.
1908—T. Sterling Beckwith, Country Club, Canton.
1909—J. K. Bole, Euclid Club, Akron.
1910—J. K. Bole, Euclid Club, Cleveland.
1911—Jones, Elberon Country Club, Cincinnati.
1912—Harold Weber, Inverness Club, Toledo.
1913—DeWitt C. Balch, Cincinnati Golf Club, Toledo.
1914—J. K. Bole, Mayfield Club, Cleveland.
1915—Holland Hubbard, Toledo.
1916—Ira S. Holden, East Hill Club.

DeWitt C. Balch, Cincinnati, won the amateur championship of Ohio for 1919, defeating John Munro of Zanesville, 2 and 1, over the course of the Scioto Country Club at Columbus. His victory gave him first leg on the championship cup presented by Governor Cox. Templeton Briggs, Cincinnati, won the low score medal with 75.

OHIO OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Aleck Ross won the open championship of Ohio at the Inverness Club. Ross finished with 297. Diegel of the Detroit Club was second with 299, Jim Barnes had 301, and Walter Hagen 305. Diegel led the field on the first day with 147. On the second day Diegel and Ross, who were paired, had a great battle all the way. At the seventeenth hole it appeared as if Diegel would get even. His pitch landed three feet from the cup and he seemed to have a sure 3. Ross was forty feet from the cup, but sank his putt while Diegel missed his and lost a stroke. Ross' four rounds were 76, 72, 74 and 75.

INDIANA GOLF ASSOCIATION.

Prof. G. A. Young, Lafayette, president; James C. Patten, Kokomo, vice-president; Jassa J. Mossler, Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Played.	Year.	Winner and Where Played.
1900—	H. I. Miller, Indianapolis.	1909—	David Baxter, Marion.
1901—	L. H. Lillard, Marion Golf Club.	1910—	Will Diddel, Logansport, Ind.
1902—	J. C. Smith, Terre Haute, Ind.	1911—	Burr Swezey, Richmond.
1903—	L. H. Lillard, Indianapolis.	1912—	Will Diddel, Indianapolis.
1904—	Newton Cox, Richmond.	1913—	Robt. Resener, Muncie.
1905—	Will Diddel, Ft. Wayne.	1914—	Robt. Resener, Marion, Ind.
1906—	Will Diddel, Indianapolis.	1915—	John Simpson, Kokomo, Ind.
1907—	Will Diddel, Terre Haute.	1916—	Bert Wilbur, La Porte.
1908—	Edgar Zimmin, Indianapolis.	1918—	Herman Seilken, Indianapolis.

Burr Swezey of Lafayette, playing on his home course, won his second State title when he defeated John Simpson of the Indianapolis Country Club, the titleholder, 1 up. Robert Resener, twice champion, was the medalist. The 1920 tournament will be played over the course of the Kokomo Country Club.

Indiana Women's Championship.

Miss Bernice Wand, South Grove Club, Indianapolis, won the invitation tournament at Indianapolis, which carried with it the women's State championship.

Indiana Open Championship.

Wallie Nelson, professional at the Highland Golf Club of Indianapolis, won the Indiana open title with a score of 306 in the 72-hole medal event. A field of forty-eight players took part in the tournament, which was held over the Kokomo Country Club course. J. E. Blakeslee, Elkhart professional, was runner-up with 314. Nelson's scores were 79, 73, 75, 79. His score of 73 set a new course record. The card:

Out ..... 3 4 6 4 4 4 3 4 4—36 In..... 3 4 5 4 6 3 3 5 4—37—73

Indianapolis City Championship.

Bert Wilbur of the Highland Golf Club won the Indianapolis city title with medal scores of 73, 80 and 81, a total of 234 for the 54 holes. John Simpson of the Indianapolis Country Club was runner-up with cards of 80, 76 and 79, within one stroke of the champion. Wilbur's 73 was the low score. The tournament was played over the Highland, Riverside and South Grove Club courses. Robert Averitt, 16 years old, with a handicap of 20, was the low net player with a 209 total.

Illinois Open Championship.

In the first open State championship held in Illinois, Jock Hutchison won with a total of 303 over the course of the Flossmoor Country Club. He finished two strokes ahead of Bob MacDonald of Evanston and Eddie Loos of Beverly, who tied at 305. Willie Hunter, the veteran Onwentsia player, was in the tourney, finishing with 314.

Cook County Amateur Championship.

Walter Crowe of the Austin (Ill.) Golf Club won the annual Cook County amateur championship, played August 27, 28 and 29 at the Garfield Golf Club, Chicago. George West, veteran player of the Jackson Park Club, Chicago, was his opponent in the final round, Crowe winning, 4 and 3. In the qualifying round Robert Shealy of the Marquette Golf Club, led the field of ninety-seven entries, playing a brilliant 63 out and in with 32 and 31. One of the most interesting matches in the tournament was when Crowe defeated John P. Humphreys, former prep star, 1 up. Crowe scored a 59 and his opponent a 60. The winner's score is a record for eighteen holes, and he also established a record for nine holes, scoring a 26.

George Simpson Dead.

George Simpson, former amateur golf champion of Scotland and prominent in professional championships in the United States, died in Chicago, January 27, 1920. In 1911 he tied for first place in the national open with Michael Brady of Boston and J. J. McDermott of Philadelphia.

MICHIGAN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1906	J. T. Wylie, Saginaw Country Club.
1907	Philip Stanton, Kent Country Club.
1908	Jos. B. Schlotman, Detroit Golf Club.
1909	J. D. Standish, Jr., Country Club of Detroit.
1910	H. B. Lee, Country Club of Detroit.
1911	H. B. Lee, Country Club of Detroit.
1912	J. D. Standish, Jr., Country Club of Detroit.
1913	Philip Stanton, Kent Country Club.
1914	Edward Brown, Country Club of Detroit.
1915	J. D. Standish, Jr., Kent Country Club.
1916	A. H. Vincent, Saginaw Country Club.
1919	L. L. Bredin.

WISCONSIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1901	Hamilton Vose (J. L. De Moss).
1902	F. R. Petit (Stephen H. Bull).
1903	E. J. Buchan (W. H. Yule).
1904	R. P. Cavanagh (C. C. Allen).
1905	W. H. Yule (F. W. Jacobs).
1906	G. W. Hewett (Hamilton Vose).
1907	F. W. Jacobs (Al. Schaller).
1908	F. R. Petit (F. W. Jacobs).
1909	R. P. Cavanagh (C. C. Allen).
1910	Hamilton Vose (H. S. Hadfield).
1911	E. P. Allis, 3d (C. C. Allen).
1912	E. P. Allis, 3d (Gordon Yule).
1913	R. P. Cavanagh (J. R. Anderson).
1914	E. P. Allis, 3d (R. P. Cavanagh).
1915	R. P. Cavanagh (E. P. Allis, 3d).
1916	E. P. Allis, 3d (R. P. Cavanagh).
1917	Augustus A. Jonas (K. Dickinson).

Trans-Mississippi Golf Association

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

	Winner	Runner-up	Where Held
1901	A. Stuart, Cedar Rapids C.C.	W. Dickinson, D. Moines G. and C.C	Kansas City C.C.
1902	R. R. Kimball, Omaha C.C.	W. Dickinson, D. Moines G. and C.C.	Omaha C.C.
1903	J. R. Maxwell, Keokuk C.C.	R.H. Finkbine, D. Moines G. and C.C.	Wayeland Pk. G.C., D. Moines
1904	H.P. Bend, St. Paul T. and C.C.	I. T. Stewart, Omaha C.C.	Minikahda Club, Minneapolis
1905	Warren Dickinson, D. Moines.	Walter Fairbanks, Denver	Glen Echo C.C., St. Louis
1906	C.T. Jaffray, Minikahda Club.	F. W. McCartney, Denver C.C.	Omaha Field Club
1907	Sprague Abbott, Omaha C.C.	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club	Rock Island Arsenal G.C.
1908	E. H. Seaver, Evanston G.C.	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club	Evanston G.C., Kan. C.
1909	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.	R. F. Guinand, Des Moines	D. Moines G. and C.C.
1910	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.	W. Sheehan, Hyperion Club	Denver C.C.
1911	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.	R. P. Rider, Hyperion Club	Omaha C.C.
1912	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.	W. D. Middleton, Rock Island.	Minikahda Club, Minneapolis
1913	Stuart Stickney, St. Louis.	R. P. Rider, Des Moines	Glen Echo C.C., St. Louis
1914	Jack Cady, Rock Island.	M. A. McLaughlin, Denver	Evanston G.C., Kan. C.
1915	Alden B. Swift, St. Jos., Mo.	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club	Memphis C.C., Buntyn, Tenn.
1916	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club.	Jas. Hubbell, Hyperion Club	Interlachen C.C., Minneapolis
1917	S. W. Reynolds, Omaha F.C.	H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club	St. Joseph C.C.
1918	G. L. Conley, Siwanoy C.C.	Frank Griggs, Topeka C.C.	Hillcrest C.C., Kan. C.

By C. E. McBride, Kansas City, Mo.

The Trans-Mississippi tournament, the golf classic of the Valley country, was held over the highly bunkered and trapped course of the St. Louis Country Club, the week of June 9-14. The tournament was the best ever held under the auspices of the Trans-Mississippi Association, surpassing the remarkable Trans-Mississippi of 1918, played at Hillcrest, Kansas City. From Iowa came the wonderful and youthful Knepper; from Kansas, the marvelous and equally youthful Bonebrake; from Minnesota, the powerful Legg; and from St. Louis itself, the brilliant Wolff, the scintillating Lynch, the veteran Stuart Stickney and, last but not least, the sensational Bockenkamp, who made his way to the finals, and the following week by way of showing that his play in the Trans-Mississippi was no freak, this 18-year-old St. Louisian, graduate of the public links, fought his way to the finals in the Western championship.

Added to these there came out of the Southland two of the best golfers that ever played over a Missouri course—Reuben Bush and Nelson Whitney. The latter was the tourney favorite from the start and not once did he falter. Bush did not play his usual good game, but Whitney was at the top of his stroke. Out of the service only a short time, Whitney had been playing almost daily over Eastern courses. In the final match the Southerner had to play forty holes before he could turn back the sensational and stout-hearted Bockenkamp.

The qualifying round of 36 holes ended in a triple tie for medalist honors, Clarence Wolff, St. Louisan of Sunset Hill; Roger Lord, Algonquin, St. Louis, and Nelson Whitney, turning in a 153 score. Wolff and Lord did well in match play, but it remained for the New Orleans star to carry the hole play burden all the way. It is but just to mention the play of L. D. Bromfield, a Denver youth whose game won him the respect of the tourney followers, and whose hole play was so good that the runner-up, Bockenkamp, had to do his best.

James E. Nugent, veteran of Hillcrest, Kansas City, astonished all by playing brilliantly throughout the tourney, breaking only when he met Whitney in the semi-finals, and then not really breaking but rather being overshadowed by the excellent game of the even tempered Southerner. In the other semi-final match Bockenkamp disposed of Richard Bonebrake, 18-year-old Topeka boy, the Kansas state champion, 11 and 9. Whitney had beaten Nugent to the discard, 9 and 8.

Whitney never faltered in the final match, playing steadily brilliant as he had been. Against this game Bockenkamp rose to dizzy heights, displaying unbreakable nerve. The size of the gallery seemed to disconcert the boy at the start, so after the first nine Whitney was 4 up; but, getting accustomed to the following throng, Bockenkamp settled to the going and squared the morning round on the eighteenth green. Through the afternoon round Bockenkamp clung to Whitney and the match was square on the 36th. Whitney, undaunted by the remarkable play of his boyish opponent, maintained the even tenor of his way, and on the fortieth green the fine playing sportsman from the South won.

In the annual election of the association, James E. Nugent, Hillcrest, was chosen president; James Lemist, Denver, vice-president; C. Mueller, Rock Island, secretary and treasurer. Other directors elected were: J. C. Fennell, Blue Hills, Kansas City; J. D. Cady, Rock Island, Ill.; J. L. Carleton, Sunset Hill, St. Louis; Walter C. Bartlett, St. Joseph Country Club; Stuart Stickney, St. Louis Country Club; J. W. Hughes, Omaha Field Club; H. L. Hankinson, Minikahda, Minneapolis; J. L. Johnson, St. Louis Country Club. The 1920 tournament was awarded to the Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club, Rock Island, Ill. Frank L. Woodward extended an invitation to the directors to hold the 1921 tourney over the course of the Denver Country Club.

OKLAHOMA STATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1910	H. G. Gwinnup (Ed. Perry).
1911	H. G. Gwinnup (Charles A. Ludey).
1912	H. G. Gwinnup (J. F. Darby).
1913	Dr. A. K. West (H. G. Gwinnup).
1914	Frank Moore (J. B. Furry).
1915	George Frederickson (Roy E. Stafford)).
1916	H. G. Gwinnup (George Frederickson).
1917	C. R. Hoffer (George Frederickson).

NEBRASKA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1905—E. P. Boyer, Field Club.	1912—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.
1906—Sprague Abbott, Country Club.	1913—J. W. Hughes, Field Club.
1907—H. C. Sumney, Field Club.	1914—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.
1908—Blaine Young, Country Club.	1915—John W. Redick, Country Club.
1909—Frank H. Gaines, Country Club.	1916—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.
1910—W. J. Foye, Country Club.	1917—Guy Beckett, Seymour Lake.
1911—Frank H. Gaines, Country Club.	1919—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.

Western Golf

MISSOURI STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1905—	H. W. Allen (C. W. Scudder).
1906—	Bart S. Adams (Christian Kenney).
1907—	Albert B. Lambert (Harry Potter).
1908—	Christian Kenney (Bart S. Adams).
1909—	Christian Kenney (H. E. Brann).
1910—	Ralph McKittrick (I. W. Lincoln).
1911—	R. W. Hodge (Rev. Paul R. Talbot).
1912—	Stuart G. Stickney (R. C. Thorne).
1913—	R. C. Thorne (Harvey Fleming).
1914—	Alden B. Swift (Jesse L. Carleton).
1915—	Cyrus B. More (A. W. Warren).
1916—	R. W. Hodge (C. O. Anderson).
1917—	James S. Manion (Stuart G. Stickney).

GOLF IN KANSAS CITY.

By C. E. McBride.

KANSAS CITY CLUB CHAMPIONS.

Club.	Champion.	Runner-up.
Mission Hills	M. B. Nelson	J. DeK. Towner
Blue Hills	R. W. Hodge	Dr. G. L. Miller
Hillcrest	J. E. Nugent	Hugh E. Brann
Country Club	W. W. Goodwin	C. D. Smith
Meadow Lake	W. R. B. Miller	P. E. Reeder
Milburn	Walter Wilson	Robert Wilson
Oakwood	Ed Aaron	Sam Heilbrun
Swope Park	D. E. Martin	F. B. Nierman
Shawnee Heights	A. H. Little	L. G. Trickett
Community	F. F. Pulver	E. G. Freed

Of the ten clubs in Kansas City, seven have eighteen-hole courses comparing well with the best in the West. Three are nine-hole courses, with the prospect of enlargement to 18 holes before the summer of 1920 passes.

State golfers made their "warming up" start in match play in the annual invitation tournament over the Excelsior Springs course, where the state tournament was held in 1918. C. W. Fish, the golfing impresario of the Missouri Spa, takes a deal of interest in this invitation tourney. E. C. Lorton of the Excelsior Springs Club won. He is a player known in Missouri golf circles as "The Iron Man." The title is given because he carries no wooden clubs in his bag, depending on his good cleek and driving iron and the other "irons" he wields. Jerome C. Magee, Omaha, was the runner-up, losing, 3 and 1. In the Class B flight Walter Wilson, Milburn, Kansas City, defeated M. A. Woodbury, Meadow Lake, Kansas City, 3 and 2. The Class C round went to E. L. Craven, Excelsior Springs, who defeated Walter C. Bartlett, St. Joseph Country Club, in the finals, 4 and 3. The Class D flight was won by C. P. Meyer, Edgewater, Chicago.

The annual Missouri State championship tournament, over the Mission Hills course, Kansas City, the second week in July, brought Missouri's best match players together. Clarence Wolff, who tied with Lord and Whitney for medalist honors in the Trans-Mississippi, again proved his

worth in stroke play by turning in a 76 on qualifying day. Again Wolff was compelled to share his honor, this time with Arthur Eckland, a player of the Kansas City public links, who also turned in a 76, four over par. Jess Stuttle, another public course player, was in with 78.

In the first flight were twenty-two Kansas City players, six from St. Joseph and a quartette from St. Louis. All the pre-tourney dope was that the man who beat Jay Ward, the 18-year-old Kansas City boy who held the title, would be the tournament victor and the prediction ran true. Ward's highest rated opponent was Clarence Wolff, the St. Louisan, and the pair met in a keen match that sent Ward into the semi-finals, the youthful Kansas City player winning, 1 up. In the final Ward met Hugh E. Brann, a veteran player of Hillcrest, and the youngster won over the 36-hole course, 4 and 3.

Needless to say, Kansas City golfers and Missouri golfers were extremely disappointed when Jay Ward failed to qualify in the national championship tourney. However, as Perry Adair and other famous golfers of proved merit also failed, it was felt that there was some good reason. Faith in Ward's game remained unshaken. The boy is only 18 years old. His game is built on a solid foundation, Joe Mathews, the Kansas City Country Club professional, having had the boy under his guiding hand since Jay was big enough to swing a miniature mashie.

While the men were playing their championship tourney at Mission Hills the women of the State were battling for the State title over the Kansas City Country Club course. Miss Carolyn Lee, Hillcrest, a former city champion, was the tournament medalist and played true to qualifying form all week, defeating Mrs. E. R. Morrison, Blue Hills, Kansas City, in the final round, 8 and 6.

In the business session of the men's State Association, Bonner Miller, Triple A., St. Louis, was elected to the presidency. Miller had held the position of secretary and treasurer for years, playing an important role in the progress the game has made in Missouri. J. L. Carleton, Sunset Hill, was elected secretary and treasurer, and R. W. Hodge, Blue Hills, vice-president. Both these men are landmarks in the advancement of golf in the State and the Valley. Other directors elected were: O. M. Barnett, Columbia; Dr. Paul Talbott, Springfield; J. L. Price, Jefferson City; C. W. Fish, Excelsior Springs; C. F. Lucas, Green Hills, St. Joseph; H. B. Rowland, St. Joseph Country Club; C. M. Shelden, Mission Hills.

The annual city tournament was played over the Country Club course the first week in September. Jay Ward was not an entry. Arthur Eckland, a young player of the public course, captured the title and J. E. Nugent, the Hillcrest veteran, enjoying his finest year in golf, was the runner-up. Nugent's game was not up to the fine play of the Swope Park boy, who won, 5 and 4. R. R. Mitchell, Hillcrest, turned in the low medal score on qualifying day, a 78. The class of the tourney is indicated by the fact that R. W. Hodge, a former city and State champion, failed to qualify.

The annual women's tournament was played at Blue Hills, affording Miss Carolyn Lee, Hillcrest, the opportunity to show that her victory in the State was a true line on her 1919 game. Miss Lee won in the final from Mrs. R. C. Greenlease, Hillcrest, 7 and 6. The Kansas City Women's Golf Association had the best season since its organization, the city tourney

coming as a grand finale and the play throughout the first week in October showed a remarkable improvement in the women players over their play in the city tournament of the year before. Twice a month through the season the women met in a schedule that called for play over all the Kansas City courses. Individual events and team play featured the meetings.

Golf throughout the small towns of the State flourished. Colonel J. C. Fennell, president of the State Association for several years and Missouri's foremost booster of the game, offered a handsome cup to the clubs of Columbia, Jefferson City, Sedalia and Fulton, and interclub matches were held at stated intervals. The Sedalia Club won, with Jefferson City second and Columbia third.

The professionals of the Kansas City clubs enjoyed the most profitable season in the history of their organization. Tournaments for the "pros" were held at Oakwood, Hillcrest, Meadow Lake and Milburn. The Lake tourney, lasting two days, 36 holes a day, brought the best professionals of the Middle West to Kansas City. Jim Barnes, Sunset Hill, won first money, $500, with 297 for the 72 holes. Barnes was the only player who finished under 300. Bob McDonald, Evanston, was second with 307. Eddie Loos,, and Jock Hutchison, Glenview, tied for third with 308. Joe Mathews, Kansas City Country Club, the man who brought out Jay Ward, was fifth with 312. Ernest Ford, Meadow Lake, turned in 318 and Willie Kidd, Algonquin, shot the 72 in 319. The final "pro" tourney was over the difficult Milburn course, Ernest Ford, Meadow Lake, winning the first money with 153 for the 36 holes. Willie Kidd was second with 158.

Record for Bob MacDonald Over Sunset Hill Course.

Aleck Smith and Gilbert Nicholls played a match against Jim Barnes and Bob MacDonald over the Sunset Hill course at St. Louis, Mo., in 1919. Barnes and MacDonald won, 7 and 6. MacDonald was in fine form, scoring 71 in the morning round, a record for the course, and 76 in the afternoon. His total of 147 was another record. Barnes had 149, Smith 156 and Nicholls 157.

IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1900	Dr. John Maxwell, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1901	R. H. Finkbine, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1902	Warren Dickinson, Burlington Golf Club, Burlington.
1903	Warren Dickinson, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1904	H. H. Ferguson, Dubuque Country Club, Dubuque.
1905	H. H. Ferguson, Burlington Golf Club, Burlington.
1906	Arthur Gorden, Hyperion Field Club, Des Moines.
1907	H. H. Ferguson, Marshalltown Country Club, Marshalltown.
1908	B. G. Guinand, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1909	Wm. Sheehan, Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa.
1910	Ralph Rider, Cedar Rapids Country Club, Cedar Rapids.
1911	Wm. Sheehan, Waveland Park Golf Club, Des Moines.
1912	Wm. Sheehan, Country Club, Sioux City.
1913	Roland Harrison, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1914	Arthur M. Bartlett, Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa.
1915	Arthur M. Bartlett, Cedar Rapids Country Club.
1916	Wallace K. Groves, Hyperion Field and Motor Club.
1917	Arthur M. Bartlett, Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa.
1919	Robert McKee, Sioux City Country Club.

COLORADO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1901	Frank L. Woodward (H. K. B. Davis).
1902	Walter Fairbanks (Frank L. Woodward).
1903	Walter Fairbanks (Richard Sykes).
1904	Walter Fairbanks (W. K. Jewett).
1905	Walter Fairbanks (H. K. B. Davis).
1906	W. K. Jewett (H. K. B. Davis, Jr.).
1907	Fred W. McCartney (H. K. B. Davis).
1908	Fred W. McCartney (Walter Fairbanks).
1909	Harold A. Fisher (D. B. Ellis).
1910	Harold A. Fisher (Walter Fairbanks).
1911	H. K. B. Davis, Jr. (L. D. Bromfield).
1912	L. D. Bromfield (M. A. McLaughlin).
1913	Jack DeWitt (M. A. McLaughlin).
1914	L. D. Bromfield (M. A. McLaughlin).
1915	M. A. McLaughlin (L. D. Bromfield).
1916	L. D. Bromfield (M. A. McLaughlin).
1917	L. D. Bromfield (Carrol Brown).
1918	M. T. Townsend (L. G. Palmer).

GOLF IN COLORADO.

The season of 1919 in Colorado was a notable one in many respects and will not soon be forgotten. It surpassed all previous seasons in almost every way. The 1919 championship tournament, held at the Lakewood Country Club, was far better than any former one, except in the number of entries. Quality of play more than made up for lack of entries. All of the best Colorado players of recent years participated, including M. A. McLaughlin, champion; L. D. Bromfield, Morgan Townsend and Harold Fisher, former champions, and a score of others of high class ability. That which made the meeting of unusual interest was the excellent record of the champion, M. A. McLaughlin, who maintained a scoring pace that kept him in the low seventies all the time, his play improving each day.

There was a general revival of golf, which augurs well for the future of the game in this State. The war for the time being decreased activity among the golfers, especially in the smaller clubs, some of which suspended entirely. That many of these had opened their links again was indicated by the number of clubs represented at Lakewood. Among those represented were the Denver Country Club, the Lakewood Country Club, the City Park Golf Club and the Interlachen Golf Club of Denver; the Broadmoor Golf Club of Colorado Springs, Pueblo Golf Club, Fort Morgan Golf Club, Fort Collins Golf Club, and the Estes Park Golf Club.

Prosperity was the keynote all season of all the Denver clubs, save Interlachen. Unfortunately that club was forced to suspend, as it was impossible to secure the property on which its links are located at favorable terms.

The Denver Country Club is most successful. Its membership is without vacancy and there is a waiting list of fifty or more. The course was crowded by members and it was also the mecca for hundreds of visitors from all parts of the country. Many improvements have been made on the course in accordance with the plans of Donald Ross. Denver golfers are hoping for another chance at the Western amateur, the Trans-Mississippi, or some one of the big national tournaments.

The Lakewood Country Club had a very fine year. Its membership, too, is overflowing, with many others anxious to come in at the first opportunity. The Lakewood Club has spent much on improvements. The locker room is greatly enlarged, made more attractive and commodious, and good quarters are provided for the professional, Fred Bell, in one corner of this room. The club has acquired the services of a first class manager, Mr. J. G. Wright, who has brought the clubhouse up to a high standard. The course has been improved and is high class. The club is to be highly commended for the able way it conducted the tournament held in August. President George J. Charpiot was re-elected and has a comprehensive programme to be carried out this season.

Municipal golf in Denver received a great impetus when the new city administration came into power. Not for five years had there been an official who really cared whether the city had a course or not, and if it had not been for a persistent fight on the part of the City Park Golf Club, the only organized body of golfers using this course, it would have been ruined. The new officials realize the value of a good municipal course as an attraction and every effort is being made to place the municipal links in the best possible condition with the funds available. Not all can be done at once, but the superintendent is progressing admirably. Some of the fairways are to be seeded and a number of greens will be put in grass. For a turfless course it has been in excellent condition. One of the first acts of the new administration was to hire an expert professional to look after the needs of the golfers, the course having been without a "pro" for several months prior to this time. Ray Groesbeck, the first professional the course had, was reappointed, and has given highly satisfactory service since. The course enjoys a daily patronage of forty to sixty players, with as many as one hundred and twenty-five registering on Saturday afternoons, Sundays or holidays, many of whom are tourists visiting the city.

The Broadmoor Golf Club of Colorado Springs is still working valiantly to make the course what the builders hoped for when they started. It was almost impossible to get turf started last season, so the club purchased the sod taken from the Colorado College campus and planted it on the course. There was not enough of it cover the entire course and what was available was laid at the distance of an ordinary drive from the tee and on only nine holes. With this as a nucleus, seed has been sown. This will be a fine course if ever the turf is well started on it.

It was a great day for the "ancient and honorable sport" when W. K. Jewett, the father of golf in Colorado Springs and one of the State's noted players prior to his removal to California, gave the old Colorado Springs Golf Club course to the city of Colorado Springs for a municipal course. He purchased all the outstanding interests and then gave it as a memorial to his wife. In fact it is to be an all-around sports field for base ball and foot ball as well as golf.

Another busy course during the summer was that at Estes Park. It was the first season that it has really been open. It is laid out among the hills and has very fine sand greens.

All the clubs conducted successful local tournaments during the season. The event at which every golfer aims is the State tournament, held during

August of each year. About one hundred and forty players entered at Lakewood last summer. Fine weather continued during the week and made the course exceedingly fast. The turf was in fine condition due to rains that came just previous to the beginning of the tournament. The capital condition of the course rendered low scoring easy and as a result a record was made. The scores of the qualifying rounds were lower on the average by five strokes than ever before. An innovation, so far as Colorado championships are concerned, was enlargement of the championship flight to thirty-two men instead of sixteen as before.

The play of the qualifying round was featured by the excellent golfing of M. A. McLaughlin and L. D. Bromfield, both of whom have been leaders of play in Colorado for several years. Both did the thirty-six holes in 147 strokes, lower by seven than any previous record. At the end of the first day McLaughlin was leading by three strokes, and maintained this lead for the first nine holes of the second day. It was then thought that Bromfield would be unable to overtake him, but by a brilliant rally on the nine home holes he made up this deficiency and tied the score. Those who witnessed it will not soon forget Bromfield's final putt on the 18th hole. With ten feet to run down in order to tie McLaughlin's score, he measured the intervening space carefully and dropped the ball. He had to make a 71 for the round to accomplish this, which was equal to the amateur record for the course, a feat duplicated twice by McLaughlin during the week.

Much credit is due to L. G. ("Sandy") Palmer, runner-up, for his fine fight during the week. He had a hard row to hoe, not one of his matches being easy. He defeated L. D. Bromfield in a strenuous duel, 1 up, and the same afternoon met a tartar in Ben Harris of the City Park Club, but he defeated him on the last green. He played a good game against McLaughlin in the final. In the face of the latter's steadiness and accurate putting he finally succumbed. The great surprise of the tournament was the defeat of Bromfield by Palmer. Bromfield had been champion four times and had just given a great account of himself in the Trans-Mississippi and Western amateur meets at St. Louis. He was put out in each tournament by Richard Bockenkamp of St. Louis. It was not due, if one analyzes the play carefully, to any slipping on the part of Bromfield, but rather to the vastly improved game of the others.

Colorado players are, as a rule, against the stymie, and the Colorado Golf Association has passed a resolution to the effect that if the U. S. G. A. takes no action in regard to it, the Colorado Golf Association will. The action taken will be to abolish the stymie except where a player plays it himself.

COLORADO WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Winner and Runner-up.

1916—Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin.
1917—Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin.
1918—Miss Frances Moffatt (Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin).

Women's golf received great impetus. The majority of women players, relieved of war duties, were out in greater numbers than ever to brush up their game. A very successful tournament was held at the Denver Country

Club with about thirty players taking part. The quality of play was high and a credit to all. Miss Fannie F. Campbell of the Denver Country Club won the championship. Mrs. Irving Van Bradt was runner-up.

The Denver Country Club women conducted successful club tournaments in the summer. These brought out many of the younger women and girls, whose play developed to such an extent that they carried off practically all the prizes for their club. At the Lakewood club not so many women played, although Mrs. Irving Van Bradt was runner-up to Miss Campbell, and Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin won the consolation sweepstakes, with a gross score of 95, a record for the tournament.

The Lakewood Club had a number of meetings of women members in the autumn and plans were outlined for a golf season in 1920 of wider range. Short tees were established on all the holes where necessary. As the course was originally laid out women players found the carries were too long and this discouraged play. A determined effort is being made to get the women of other clubs interested and thus make the State tournament representative of the State as a whole.

Denver's Longest Course.

Determined to have the longest municipal golf links in the United States, Denver destroyed forty-five buildings, a farm dairy, a brick yard, a dumping ground and part of a race track and if that had not been sufficient the committee on destruction might have gone further and pushed its official way into the outskirts of the city proper. The course of 18 holes is 6,767 yards long. It adjoins the city park and occupies eighty acres of ground, forty of which belong to the State and forty to the city. The bounds are kept to the left hand side. This makes the course especially pleasant for right-hand golfers, as a slice from the tee keeps the ball in the course. There are ninety-eight bunkers, traps and hazards, with the Rocky Mountains in the distance if the player wishes to keep going. There is little grass on the fairways and the greens are of oiled sand with a turfed apron or approach.

South Dakota Amateur Championship.

The amateur championship of South Dakota for 1919 was won by W. A. Kishigo, athletic director of the Mitchell High School. He is a full-blooded Iroquois Indian and has played golf four years. He won by the score of 3 and 6.

MINNESOTA STATE GOLF ASSOCIATION.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1901	T. P. Thurston, Winona.
1902	H. P. Bend, St. Paul.
1903	M. Doran, Jr., St. Paul.
1904	H. P. Bend, St. Paul.
1905	H. G. Legg, Minneapolis.
1906	C. T. Jaffray, Minneapolis.
1907	L. H. Johnson, Minneapolis.
1908	H. G. Legg, Minneapolis.
1909	H. G. Legg, Minneapolis.
1910	H. G. Legg, Minneapolis.
1911	H. G. Legg, Minneapolis.
1912	H. G. Legg, Minneapolis.
1913	H. G. Legg, Minneapolis.
1914	R. S. Patrick, Duluth.
1915	Dudley H. Mudge, Minneapolis.
1916	Dudley H. Mudge, St. Paul.
1919	H. G. Legg, Minneapolis.

Golf in the South

SOUTHERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner up.	Year.	Winner and Runner up.
1902	A. F. Schwartz (Percy Whiting).	1910	F. G. Byrd (R. G. Bush).
1903	A. W. Gaines (H. L. Edwards).	1911	W. P. Stewart (R. G. Bush).
1904	Andrew Manson (W. P. Hill).	1912	W. P. Stewart (Nelson Whitney).
1905	A. H. Manson (N. A. Hardee).	1913	Nelson Whitney (Geo. Aldredge).
1906	Leigh Carroll (Nelson Whitney).	1914	Nelson Whitney (Perry Adair).
1907	Nelson Whitney (Lawrence Eustis).	1915	C. L. Dexter, Jr. (Nelson Whitney).
1908	Nelson Whitney (H. Chandler Egan).	1916	R. G. Bush, Jr. (Bryan Heard).
1909	J. P. Edrington (G. C. Oliver).	1917	Robert T. Jones, Jr. (Louis Jacoby).

NORTH AND SOUTH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Francis Ouimet won the North and South amateur title at Pinehurst, April 6, 1920, by defeating S. J. Graham of Greenwich, Conn., 5 up and 4 to play, at the thirty-second hole of the Number 2 championship course.

Ouimet made the morning round in 36,36—72. He was 5 up at the conclusion of play. In the afternoon Graham held him down to the five-hole advantage and the match ended when the fourteenth hole of the second round was halved with a birdie 4 for each player. The bye holes were played, Ouimet finishing the afternoon round in 35,38—73, while Graham, who let down on the informal holes, finished in 36,40—76. This gave Ouimet a total of 145 for the thirty-six holes and Graham a total of 154. Both figures included some strokes which were lost through stymies.

Ouimet won six holes in the morning round and Graham but one, the fifth, where he sank a 25 foot putt for a birdie. The play of the second and seventh was interesting. Graham hooked his drive for the second to the foot of a railway hoist and had to hang himself in the post for his second shot. Eventually he halved the hole and came within an inch or two of winning it with a 4. Driving for the seventh Graham landed in a trap 250 yards from the green but played out to within 50 yards of the pin. He was well on in 4 but missed the long putt. Ouimet was 2 up at the turn. Coming in Ouimet took the eleventh and seventeenth in par figures and won the fourteenth with a birdie 4 in spite of a stymie against him. The Boston player had two for the hole and played safe. The three holes coming in left Ouimet 5 up at the end of the morning round. The cards for the finals are as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Ouimet	Out	4	5	3	4	5	3	5	4	3	36	In	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	36	72
Graham	Out	5	5	5	4	4	3	6	4	3	39	In	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	39	78

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Ouimet	Out	4	5	3	4	4	3	5	3	4	35	In	4	6	5	4	4	3	4	3	5	38	73
Graham	Out	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	3	3	36	In	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	40	76

Those who qualified for the championship flight were as follows:

Perry Adair, Druid Hills.....	76 72—148	R. E. Bockenkamp, Midland..	80 79—159
S. J. Graham, Greenwich.....	75 77—152	F. S. Danforth, North Fork..	78 81—159
J. D. Standish, Detroit.....	75 78—153	S. M. Newton, C.C. of Va...	80 80—160
Harold Weber, Inverness.....	78 76—154	A. W. Brand, Garden City...	80 81—161
Francis Ouimet, Woodland...	76 80—156	L. A. Hamilton, Garden City.	83 79—162
F. C. Newton, Brookline.....	75 82—157	J. M. Wells, Oakmont.....	82 80—162
R. H. Gwaltney, Baltusrol...	80 77—157	A. J. Mendez, Siwanoy.....	87 75—162
E. L. Scofield, Woodway.....	79 79—158	E. H. Augustus, Mayfield....	79 85—164

In the first round of match play Adair, the medalist, was defeated by F. C. Newton, the Massachusetts team captain. Standish of Detroit lost at the nineteenth hole of an exciting contest with S. J. Graham of Greenwich. The second round good golf was played under adverse weather conditions. The results left four players in the semi-final round who had been selected as "probabilities" from the start. Ouimet and Graham were the winners. The round was played in a gale of wind, and the best scores turned in were even eighties for the two finals. Ouimet went around in 40,40—80 against Harold Weber of Toledo and won by 2 and 1, and Graham duplicated that performance exactly in his match with R. E. Bockenkamp, the young St. Louis expert. The summaries:

SUMMARY OF MATCH PLAY.

FIRST ROUND—S. J. Graham, Greenwich, d. J. D. Standish, Jr., Lochmoor, 1 up (19 holes); F. C. Newton, Brookline, d. Perry Adair, Druid Hills, 3 and 2; F. S. Danforth, South Fork, d. S. M. Newton, Country Club of Virginia, 5 and 3; R. E. Bockenkamp, Midland, d. R. H. Gwaltney, Baltusrol, 2 and 1; Ellsworth Augustus, Mayfield, d. A. W. Brand, Garden City, 3 and 2; Harold Weber, Inverness, d. L. A. Hamilton, Garden City, 6 and 5; J. M. Wells, Oakmont, d. A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy, 3 and 2; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, d. E. L. Scofield, Woodway, 3 and 2. SECOND ROUND—Graham d. Newton, 3 and 2; Bockenkamp d. Danforth, 3 and 2; Weber d. Augustus, 3 and 2; Ouimet d. Wells, 5 and 3. SEMI-FINAL ROUND—Graham d. Bockenkamp, 2 and 1; Ouimet d. Weber, 2 and 1. FINAL ROUND—Francis Ouimet, Woodland, d. S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 5 and 4 (36 holes).

E. L. Scofield of the Woodway Club, Stamford, Conn., won the consolation trophy by defeating J. D. Standish of Detroit by 2 and 1, after being 3 down at one stage. Franklin Gates of Moore County won the Governor's trophy in the second sixteen. Gates went around in 72 against John D. Chapman of Greenwich and won by 5 and 4. The Moore County golfer had a 4 for a 70, but took a 6 on the last hole. Following is a summary of the final round for each flight:

CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN—Francis Ouimet, Woodland, d. S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 5 and 4 (36 holes). Beaten Eight—E. L. Scofield, Woodway, d. J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, 2 and 1.

SECOND SIXTEEN—Franklin H. Gates, Moore County, d. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 5 and 4. Beaten Eight—C. W. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol, d. Tom Moore, Washington, 1 up.

THIRD SIXTEEN—L. D. Pierce, Ekwanok, d. Robert Hayes, Southern Pines, 1 up (19 holes). Beaten Eight—H. G. Phillips, Moore County, d. J. D. Armstrong, Buffalo, 1 up.

FOURTH SIXTEEN—Harold C. Keith, Brockton, d. W. R. Peters, Wilmington, 2 up. Beaten Eight—J. H. Herring, New Bedford, d. H. C. Peck, Country Club of Virginia, 2 and 1.

NORTH AND SOUTH WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd was the winner in the women's North and South championship, which was held at Pinehurst in March, 1920. Mrs. Hurd, who plays from the Westmoreland Country Club of Pittsburgh, won from Mrs. J. Raymond Price, also a Pittsburgh player, in the final. Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Ravisloe was put out in the semi-final by Mrs. Price. By defeating Mrs. Price, Mrs. Hurd regained the title which she lost in 1919 to Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow. Mrs. Hurd won by the unexpectedly large score of 5 up and 4 to play. The cards:

Mrs. Hurd—Out	6 6 4 4 5 4 6 4 3—42	In.....	5 6 4 5 5 4 5 3 6—43—85
Mrs. Price—Out	5 5 5 6 6 5 6 4 4—46	In.....	6 5 6 6 5 3 6 5 6—48—94

The new champion started the tournament by winning the qualifying medal with a round of 39,45—84, and led the field by a margin of four strokes. In the consolation final between Mrs. Gavin and Mrs. E. E. Harwood the New York golfer went out in 39 and did not allow her opponent to win a single hole from start to finish. Mrs. Harwood went out in 44, which is good golf on the championship course, but found herself 5 down at the turn. The match ended at the thirteenth hole with Mrs. Gavin 7 up.

NORTH AND SOUTH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fred McLeod of the Columbia Country Club, Washington, won the North and South open championship at Pinehurst, N. C., March 30, from Walter Hagen, national open champion. With an easy chance to tie the score, the latter missed a putt of barely thirty inches on the home green, and that miss probably cost him the championship title and the emoluments that go with it, as Hagen is a hard man to best in a play-off. McLeod played good golf all through the tournament. The first round was the only one in which his name did not appear at the top of the total score list. Hagen had a fine round on the last day of play for his morning's work, and jumped from twelfth place into third place. The first twelve finished as follows:

Fred McLeod, Columbia....	146 147—293	Jim Barnes, Sunset Hills...	148 153—301
Walter Hagen, Detroit.....	152 142—294	Emmet French, Youngstown	147 154—301
C. W. Hackney, Atl. City..	147 147—294	Louis Tellier, Brae Burn...	146 156—302
Alex Ross, Detroit.....	150 148—298	Joseph Sylvester, St. Albans	150 153—303
Tom Boyd, Fox Hills.....	152 147—299	M. J. O'Loughlin, Plainfield	146 157—303
George McLean, Great Neck	149 151—300	Jack Dowling, Scarsdale...	157 147—304

Pinehurst Mid-Winter Tournament.

A. L. Walker, Jr., of Richmond County, intercollegiate champion, won the mid-winter tournament at Pinehurst, January 2, by defeating Frank S. Danforth of the North Fork Country Club, 7 up and 5 to play.

Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests.

Roy Barnhill of the Fox Hills Club won the championship of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests from T. Russell Brown of Scarsdale, at Pinehurst, January 18, by 5 up and 3 to play. The first part of the

match was very close. Toward the finish Brown appeared to tire and Barnhill found it an easier task going home.

The women's championship was won by Mrs. J. F. Duryea of Brae Burn, January 15, from Mrs. George Dutton of Tedesco, handicap 3, by 6 up and 5 to play. Mrs. Duryea played from scratch. She was also the medalist. Throughout the tournament her work had been very good and her victory was not wholly unexpected.

St. Valentine's Tournament at Pinehurst.

Miss Eleanor T. Chandler of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, medalist in the St. Valentine's golf tournament, defeated Mrs. John D. Armstrong of Buffalo, February 13, at Pinehurst, after a keen struggle, by 1 up in the nineteenth hole.

"Ampro" Match at Pinehurst.

In a thirty-six hole amateur-professional match at Pinehurst in March, 1920, F. C. Newton of Brookline and George McLean, the Great Neck professional, finished all even with Sam Graham of Greenwich and Emmet French, professional at Southern Pines and Youngstown. McLean played the 36 holes in 78,76—154; French took 75,80—155, while Newton and Graham tied at 161. Graham, however, finished up on Newton in both rounds.

Seventy-one and Not a Winner.

At Pinehurst on Apirl 4, 1920, Francis Ouimet, with Perry Adair as partner, played Emmet French and Charles Mothersele, and although Ouimet went over the course in 71 strokes he did not win a hole. After the match was finished he declared that nothing of that kind had happened to him before and he hoped that it might never happen again. French established a new record for the course in its present form. He went out in 36 and traveled home in 31, a total of 67. Three years ago Mike Brady made 67 on the course, but it was not so difficult as it is now. Adair went around in 37,37—74, but did not get in on any hole except the first, where Ouimet missed a short putt. The scores were:

| | | |

best amateur figure for the championship course in its present form. Whittemore was playing in partnership with F. C. Newton of Staten Island against Emmet French and Charles Mothersele, professionals. Whittemore's card:

Out ..... 5 5 3 3 3 3 5 3 3 —33 In..... 3 5 4 4 3 6 3 3 —35—68

Tin Whistle Championship.

I. S. Robeson of the Rochester Country Club won the Tin Whistle championship of 1920 at Pinehurst. Over the No. 1 course he made 77, on the No. 2 course 83, and 70 on the No. 3 course, which gave him a total of 239 for the 54 holes. Donald Parson, Youngstown, was second with 242; F. S. Danforth, North Fork, third, with 248.

Tin Whistles' Annual Foursome.

Exactly 100 players took part in the annual mixed foursome for 1920 of the Tin Whistles on the No. 1 course at Pinehurst. Fifty members acted as hosts and partners for the same number of women golfers. Parker W. Whittemore was paired with Mrs. J. V. Hurd and the couple went over the course in 85 alternate strokes, the best gross round of the day.

Pinehurst Notes.

Emmet French scored 69 in the course of a match in which French and Sam Graham of Greenwich won by 2 up against George McLean and F. C. Newton.

George McLean and Tom Boyd, in a professional foursome, defeated Emmet French and Charles Mothersele, 4 and 3. McLean's 75 was the best round.

On Ouimet's first round over the championship coure in 1920 he turned in a 77.

Emmet French and George McLean defeated Francis Ouimet and Parker W. Whittemore, 2 and 1. The professionals had a best ball of 34,35—69 against a best ball of 35,36—71 for the amateurs.

In a match between Walter Hagen and Jim Standish and Emmet French and Charlie Hoffner, the former pair won by 2 up. Hagen's round of 34,36—70 was the best of the match.

Frank S. Danforth of the North Fork Country Club won the Class A prize in the Tin Whistle tournament against par. In a match against Francis Ouimet and Fred B. Elliott, with George McLean as partner, Danforth and his partner won by excellent team work.

In a match in which Walter Hagen and Francis Ouimet played against Louis Tellier and George McLean, Ouimet outdrove the professionals on seven of the long fourteen holes, and, incidentally, he and his partner won.

Emmet French went over the difficult No. 3 course under most adverse conditions and turned in a 35—35, 70. French made a birdie 3 on the difficult and troublesome eighteenth hole.

One of the women golfers drove a "floater" ball into the pond at the tenth hole of the championship course at Pinehurst. The ball came up near the bank and her recovery left nothing to be desired. She had to learn over too far and plunged head first into the water as the ball winged its way toward the next green.

Parker W. Whittemore drove a ball into a bad spot in a trap on his way to the thirteenth, a 335-yard hole, and then took his niblick and holed out for one of the most sensational twos that has ever been played at Pinehurst.

C. H. Baerwald of the Blue Mound Country Club and John Carley of Sharon, Pa., qualified for the spring tournament at Pinehurst. On Wednesday both of them lost their matches by 10 down. Each lost all of the first ten holes. On Thursday, playing in the consolation event, both went through to the semi-finals with flying colors. On Friday they came together in the semi-final match and Carley won and passed on into the finals.

About fifty golfers played on the miniature course attached to the Pinehurst residence of Mr. James Barber of Englewood. The prizes were presented by Mr. Barber and were won by John D. Chapman of the Greenwich Country Club, who led the field with a round of 24,16—40, and by Frank S. Danforth of North Fork and A. S. Higgins of St. Andrews, who tied at 41. Par on the course is 20,21—41, and Chapman's 16 for the last nine holes included three aces and a total of five holes played under par. That the course is not an easy one may be gathered from the fact that only eighteen of the players went over it within ten strokes of par figures.

Train Waited for the Shot.

The deference paid to golf at Pinehurst is impressive. Mrs. E. Metcalfe Keating of the Agawana Golf Club hooked her drive to the railroad tracks near the club house just as a train was coming along. The engineer, leaning out of the window, saw the ball come to rest between the rails, saw it perch itself upon an ideal but precarious tee in the form of a tiny pile of cinders, grasped the situation and the air brake at the same instant, and brought the train to a sudden stop. The passengers may have been slightly shaken up in the process, but Mrs. Keating's lie was not disturbed. The train waited until a good recovery shot had been played and then resumed its journey northward.

Southern Cross Tournament, Aiken, S. C.

In the Southern Cross golf final at Aiken, S. C., E. M. Byers, former national champion, defeated J. R. Bakewell, 10 up and 9 to play. A. H. F. Post won the Aiken Cup, defeating George H. Clarke, 3 and 1. The Crazy Creek Cup was won by J. E. Davis over J. C. Tappin, 2 up, and the beaten eight prize went to Dr. E. A. Thomson, who triumphed, 2 and 1, over J. B. Ryerson.

Diegel Breaks Pine Forest Record.

Leo Diegel, the Detroit professional, gave the record over the Pine Forest Inn course at Summerville, S. C., a terrific smashing in 1920. Par is 35 both ways. He played for a total of 65—33 out and 32 in. There were no accidental aces or sensational twos, but there were six birdies and eleven holes played in par. The course is relatively easy and 5,422 yards in length, but at that 65 is traveling at a fast clip. Diegel next made a new record at Augusta, Ga., with a total of 67—33 out and 34 in.

Hagen Defeats Barnes at New Orleans.

Walter Hagen, national open champion, in a brilliant rally over the course of the Country Club at New Orleans, La., defeated Jim Barnes, 1 up, in 37 holes, March 7, 1920. Hagen squared the match with a 12-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the seventeenth hole in the afternoon round and won the deciding hole when Barnes hooked his tee shot off the green.

Florida Winter Championship at St. Augustine.

In the final of the 1920 winter championship of Florida on the links at St. Augustine. Hugh L. Willoughby, Jr., of the Merion Cricket Club and former champion of South Florida, defeated George W. Morse of Rutland, Vt., 6 up and 5 to play. In the morning the game was hard fought, the round ending all even, but in the afternoon Morse was decidedly off his game. Willoughby going out in 38 to Morse's 42. In the second sixteen Cyril C. Spades of Chicago won from S. W. Doubleday of Apawamis, 6 and 5.

Florida East Coast Open Championship.

It fell to the lot of Mike Brady to win the Florida East Coast open championship for 1920 at St. Augustine, Fla. In order to win Brady had to establish a new record for the course. Gil Nicholls and Brady having held it jointly before with 69. Brady was putting well and lowered the 69 to a 65. He had seven birdies on the round and made but one mistake, which was on the third hole, where he took a 5, making three puts. His card and par figures for the course are as follows:

Par—Out	4 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 3—36	In.....	4 4 4 3 5 5 3 5 4—37—73
Brady—Out	4 3 5 4 3 3 3 4 3—32	In.....	4 4 4 3 3 5 3 4 3—33—65

Scores—Mike Brady, 292; Leo Diegel, 300; C. Hoffman, 310; C. Hackney, 310; Jock Hutchison, 312; Wilfrid Reid, 315; H. Strong, 318; J. Kerrigan, 319; W. W. Neilson, 320; T. Boyd, 321.

St. Augustine Spring Tourney.

Harold Weber, the Inverness golfer, won the fourth annual spring tournament on the St. Augustine links. In the final round he defeated L. J. Hopkins of Old Elm, 7 and 6, in 36 holes. In the morning round he scored 39 for the first nine holes and stood 2 up at the turn. He increased

this to four up by the time the round was finished. The qualifying round resulted in a tie between Weber and George Morse of Pine Valley. Each scored 82 for the eighteen holes.

Washington's Birthday Tournament at Belleair.

At Belleair Heights, Fla., Ellsworth Augustus of Cleveland defeated Henry Topping of Greenwich, Conn., on Washington's Birthday. Up to the final Topping had been the favorite. He had played around three times in figures close to par and in the final he was at the top of his midseason form. At the end of the morning rounds he led by 2 up and this he increased to 3 at the seventh hole in the afternoon. Then came a lapse, the long driver from Cleveland playing four holes at par and winning all. They were all even at the sixteenth and then Topping made a botch of the next. Augustus was left with a four-yard putt for the half and the match on the last green, but he was equal to it and sank the ball, winning the annual Washington's Birthday event.

Annual Mixed Foursome at Belleair.

In the annual 1920 mixed foursome at Belleair Heights, Mrs. F. C. Letts and T. Ashley of Boston won the low net with a score of 83. They were around in 84 with a handicap of one. Miss Marion Kerr and Hamilton L. Kerr of New York City at 95, with a handicap of 11, tied with Miss Eleanor Head of Pittsburgh and H. B. Martin of New York City, 99—15, 84. Mrs. Letts and Mr. Ashley played the best golf ever seen on the course in a mixed foursome. Mrs. Letts is the former Western champion.

Florida West Coast Open Championship.

Walter Hagen won the 1920 West Coast championship of Florida at Belleair Heights. The national open champion took 292 strokes for the 72 holes, twelve less than Leo Diegel, his nearest opponent. Hagen was so far in the lead after the second round that the winner of the tournament was never in doubt. Those who finished in the money were:

Walter Hagen, Detroit...	143 73 76	292	Eddie Loos, Chicago.....	155 74 81	310
Leo Diegel, Detroit.....	156 73 75	304	Tom McNamara, N. Y....	157 76 78	311
Davie Robertson, Detroit.	156 73 77	306	W. W. Nelson, Indianap.	157 77 79	313
Jim Barnes, St. Louis....	151 75 80	306	Mike Brady, Detroit.....	161 75 75	311
Louis Tellier, Boston....	155 75 76	306			

George Bowden, Boston, and Jock Hutchison, Chicago, tied at 315.

Hagen and Smith Defeat Barnes and Robertson.

Walter Hagen, open champion, and Alex Smith of Wykagyl defeated Jim Barnes of St. Louis and Davie Robertson of the Detroit Country Club in a match which was played over the course of the Belleair Heights Club, February 29, 1920. The winners finished 2 up and 1 to play. Hagen and Smith began by winning the first two holes, Hagen getting the second in a

birdie 3. Barnes was not as steady as usual. Robertson brought the match to even terms with a birdie 4 on the ninth and a birdie 3 on the tenth, but missed a short putt on the twelfth, and this put his side one down again. Barnes also missed a short putt on the same hole. The match ended on the 17th green when Hagen sank a ten-footer for a 3. The scores were as follows: Hagen and Smith best ball, 70; Barnes and Robertson best ball, 71. Individual scores—Hagen, 73; Smith, 77; Barnes, 73; Robertson, 76.

Hutchison Wins from Robertson at Belleair.

In a match between Jock Hutchison of Chicago and Davie Robertson, the Pittsburgh pro, at Belleair, Fla., Hutchison won by 3 and 2. The victory was something of a surprise, as Hutchison had not been playing over well in practice. One of the largest galleries that ever saw a match in the South witnessed the play. Robertson was very unsteady on the greens. The cards follow:

Hutchinson—Out	....	5	4	4	2	4	5	5	4	4	37	In.....	3	5	3	5	4	3	5	4	5	—37—	74
Robertson—Out	.....	5	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	5	41	In.....	5	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	—38—	79

South Florida Championship.

The South Florida golf championship was won by Stuart Stickney of St. Louis, at Palm Beach, Fla., February 13. He was also medal winner and defeated Hugh J. Willoughby, Jr., of the Merion Cricket Club, 7 and 6, in 36 holes. Stickney's birdie 2 on the second hole started his lead.

Palm Beach Championship.

Harold Weber of Toledo, Ohio, won the golf championship of Palm Beach for 1920. The runner-up was H. P. Bingham of New York. In the final round Weber's medal score at the turn was 32 and Bingham was four down. The match was over on the fifteenth hole.

Palm Beach Women's Championship.

The women's championship of the Palm Beach Golf Club for 1920 was won by Mrs. Quentin Feitner, who, as Miss Lillian Hyde, had won the women's national championship, and who had previously won the women's championship at Palm Beach four times. She defeated a former Palm Beach champion, Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago, who had twice won at Palm Beach. Mrs. Feitner's score was 5 up and 4 to play. Her total for the first nine holes was 36. In the qualifying round Miss Rosenthal defeated Mrs. Feitner by one strike, 85—86.

Mrs. Byfield Makes New Record at Palm Beach.

Mrs. Ernest Byfield of Ravisloe broke the woman's record for the Palm Beach Golf Club on January 29, 1920. She lowered it two strokes to 73. The former record of 75 was made by Miss Lillian B. Hyde, now Mrs.

Quentin Feitner, when she was Metropolitan champion in 1913. Three years later Miss Elaine Rosenthal, who is Mrs. Byfield's sister, equaled Miss Hyde's record. Mrs. Byfield clipped her two strokes from the record by going out in 34.

One Putt Average at Palm Beach.

The course at Palm Beach, Fla., witnessed a golf achievement on March 6, 1920, that many a Northern course would like to have on the club minutes for one of its "landmarks of history." Walter J. Travis, Walter Fairbanks and A. F. Southerland said it was a golfing performance without parallel so far as was either their recollection. The record was made by John W. Gammons, president of the Wannamoisett Golf and Country Club of Providence, R. I. He was playing at the time with Col. J. Ernest Smith of the Wilmington Country Club, president of the Old Guard Society of Palm Beach golfers. Mr. Gammons made a round of the eighteen-hole course using but eighteen putts, an average of one putt to each hole. He used two putts on the fifth green and on the fourth his approach shot ran in for a two.

The record was made in a best ball match in which Mr. Gammons and the Colonel played James Kenyon and Frank A. Decker of Providence, the former pair winning with a best ball of 62. They tied ten holes, including the fourth. Gammons won five and Smith three. The card:

Out	3	2	4	2	4	4	3	3	4	—29
In	3	4	2	5	4	3	4	4	4	—33—62

For Life.

At the annual dinner of the Old Guard Society of Palm Beach Golfers at Palm Beach, March 17, 1920, Walter J. Travis, who had resigned from the office of president on account of ill health, was made honorary president of the society for life. In a resolution which was adopted with cheers it was asserted that Mr. Travis "by voice and pen has upheld the true ideals of the game and has been the greatest exponent of actual play." The special office was created "in expression of his services to this society and in testimony of the high esteem in which we hold him as a man, as a friend and as 'golf's grand old man.'" Previous to the dinner Mr. Travis had made low gross score of 85 in a handicap tournament and was awarded a silver knife. Charles Klotz of Chicago was low net with 75, getting a wrist watch and the honor of having his name the first to be engraved on the President's Cup, possession of which is awarded for one year. Charles S. Brackett, Minneapolis; Harry Hoy, Morristown, and F. P. Daughnaday, Boston, tied for low net, first nine holes.

Ormond Beach Championship.

Norman B. Perkins of Williamsburg, Ky., winner of the 1919 tournament at Ormond, came through again in the annual Ormond championship tournament for 1920, defeating E. W. Van Houten of the Arcola Country Club, 8 up and 7 to play, in the final round of thirty-six holes. Perkins had fairly easy going in all of his matches except one.

Ormond Beach Women's Championship.

Mrs. John D. Worley of Aurora, Ill., won the annual women's golf invitation tournament for 1920 over the Ormond Beach links by defeating Miss Eleanor M. Lightner of St. Paul, 4 up and 3 to play. Miss Lightner's play became a trifle erratic on the second nine, while the steadiness of her opponent decided the match in favor of the Aurora player.

An Eagle and a Palmetto Lie.

At Ormond, Fla., J. L. Colburn, playing around in a foursome, holed out in a long iron shot for the second hole for an eagle 2. That was going fairly well, but a day or two later R. S. Rodie, playing a high mashie over the pond on the course to the sixth green, pitched the ball into the top of a palmetto, and there it stuck. Mr. Rodie stood under the ball and whistled for it to come down, but it was disobliging. Having no climbers with him he was unable to get the ball out of its lofty perch and was forced to proceed with a penalty.

Lake Worth Championship.

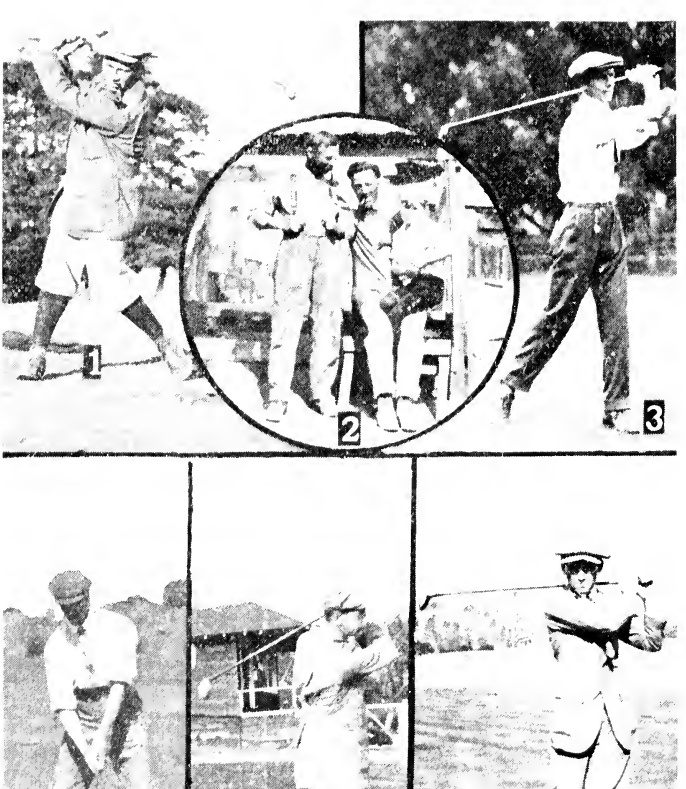
Charles Amory of Boston won the Lake Worth, Fla., championship by defeating Harry Payne Bingham of Cleveland, January 30, 2 up. Bingham squared the match on the sixteenth hole. With a tee shot of 200 yards he selected an iron to follow and placed the ball on the green dead to the hole and was down in 3, one under par.

New Miami Beach Record.

Wallace B. Nelson established a new record during the winter of 1919-20 for the Miami Beach course with a card of 67. The former record was 69. The match in which the new record was made included Mike Brady, Wallace Nelson, H. M. Savage and D. W. Gurnett. Brady made a 69 and believes that it will be many a day before 67 is beaten or even equaled.

New Everglades Record.

Walter Hagen made a new record for the Everglades course in Florida. Playing in a fourball match with Malcolm Stevenson against F. Roosevelt Scovel and Willie Robertson, Hagen went around in 73. He played the nine holes of the first round in 36 and had a 35 in sight with a par 3 on the ninth hole of the second round, but his tee shot dropped in the lake and he took 5.



1, R. C. Clark, Mill Valley Golf Club. 2, G. A. Anderson (standing), Napa Golf Club, and William Selkirk and son, Del Paso Golf Club, Sacramento. 3, Charles G. Adams, San Francisco. 4, W. J. Lock, San Francisco Golf Club. 5, William Philpot, Menlo Golf Club, Redwood City. 6, A. L. Abrego, San Jose Golf Club.

GROUP OF CALIFORNIA PROFESSIONALS.

Golf on the Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner.	Year.	Winner.
1908	Douglas Grant, San Francisco.	1913	J. F. Neville, Claremont.
1909	Campbell Whyte, San Francisco.	1914	H. K. B. Davis, San Francisco.
1910	Frank Newton, Claremont.	1915	E. S. Armstrong, Midwick.
1911	E. S. Armstrong, Midwick.	1916	Lawrence Cowing, Los Angeles.
1912	J. F. Neville, Claremont.	1917	Dr. C. H. Walter, San Jose.

The high water mark in the popularity of golf on the Pacific Coast was reached in September, 1919, when the California championships were held on the well known Del Monte No. 1 course. More than 130 men played for the amateur title, seventy-three women for the Del Monte and State honors, and over 125, including thirty-five crack professionals, teed off in the open championship. These were records for the number of entries in California championship events.

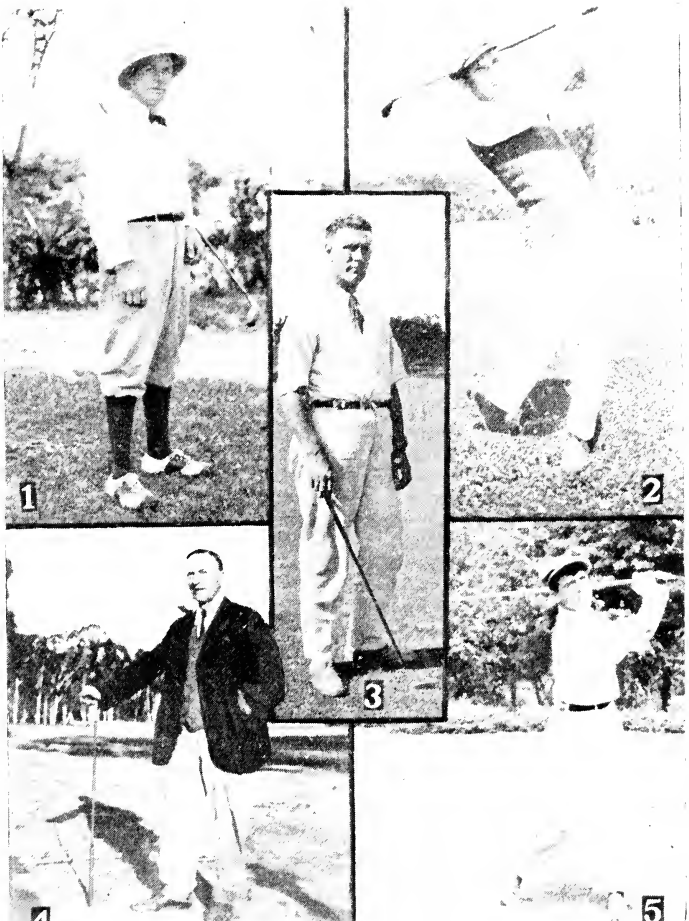
Banner crowds were present at the beautiful California resort to see Jack Neville win the championship for the third time. Miss Edith Chesebrough became the Del Monte champion, Mrs. H. E. Law won the California women's title for the third time, and John Black, Claremont profesisonal, once more asserted his supremacy in the open event.

Golf is increasing in interest so rapidly that it is fortunate that Del Monte is equipped with two courses, which will be used for the championship in 1920. The Pebble Beach course, which was opened to the public in February of last year, has taken its place as one of the finest of championship links. It will be utilized together with the No. 1 course by the Hotel Del Monte as the scene of the championship play. A new move by the California Golf Association will be to hold the open championship separately from the amateur events for men and women.

On Thanksgiving Day at Del Monte the first California junior championship for boys and girls under 16 years of age was played. This was an experiment. It will be held annually to develop new golfers. Another tournament inaugurated at Del Monte is the Pebble Beach championship. It will be held every year through the Washington Birthday holiday dates. Important tournaments are scheduled for Decoration Day, July Fourth and the other holiday dates.

San Francisco Tournaments.

Golf in the San Francisco district enjoyed the same measure of popularity as was prevalent in other sections of the State. The public parks, as usual, were thronged with enthusiastic golfers and private clubs were severely tested at times to furnish accommodations for those who were anxious to try their skill on the links. All of the tournaments were favored with large entry lists and provided competition which showed the vast strides that the game has made in this section of the country. A list of the principal events in the San Francisco district follows:



1, Tom Nicoll, Manila, P. I. 2, Robert Black, Sequoyah Country Club, Elmhurst, Cal. 3, Peter Hay, Stockton (Cal.) Golf and Country Club. 4, Donald Ball, Burlingame (Cal.) Golf Club. 5, John Walker, Rochester, N. Y.

GROUP OF GOLF PROFESSIONALS.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE TOURNAMENT—Lincoln Park Municipal Links, July, 1919; 256 entries; won by Sam L. Conlin, Lincoln Park Golf Club; Frank Kales, Claremont Country Club, runner-up.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER TOURNAMENT (for city championship)—Lincoln Park Municipal Links, October, 1919; 250 entries; won by Sam L. Conlin, Lincoln Park Golf Club; James A. ("Babe") Ritchie, Lincoln Park Golf Club, runner-up.

SAN FRANCISCO GOLF CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT—Club course, November 20, 1919; 250 entries; won by Sam L. Conlin, Lincoln Park Golf Club; Eddie O'Brien, Lincoln Park Golf Club, runner-up.

CALIFORNIA GOLF CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TOURNAMENT—Club course, October, 1919; 90 entries; won by Mrs. A. R. Palmer, Presidio Golf Club; Mrs. H. E. Law, San Francisco Golf Club, runner-up.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOURNAMENT—Burlingame Country Club, May, 1919; 151 entries; won by R. L. Coleman, Jr., Burlingame Country Club; Douglas Grant, Del Monte Country Club, runner-up.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GOLF ASSOCIATION.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1900—C. E. Orr, Los Angeles C. C.
1901—W. Fairbanks, Los Angeles C. C.
1902—H. M. Sears, Los Angeles C. C.
1903—W. Fairbanks, Los Angeles C. C.
1904—W. K. Jewett, Los Angeles C. C.
1905—W. Fairbanks, Los Angeles C. C.
1906—W. Frederickson, Los Angeles C. C.
1907—Sterling Lines, Los Angeles C. C.
1908—Paul Hunter, Annandale C. C.
1909—Paul Hunter, Annandale C. C.
1910—W. Frederickson, Los Angeles C. C.
1911—Norman Macbeth, Los Angeles C. C.
1912—E. S. Armstrong, Annandale C. C.
1913—Norman Macbeth, Los Angeles C. C.
1914—Carlton Wright, Annandale C. C.
1915—E. S. Armstrong, Midwick C. C.
1916—Harold B. Lamb, Midwick C. C.
1917—W. W. Walton, Los Angeles C. C.
1919—Douglas Grant, Burlingame C. C.

Everett H. Seaver won the twenty-first amateur championship, April 11, over the links of the Los Angeles Country Club. He defeated J. F. Neville, 3 and 2, 36 holes. In the second round of the qualifying test Seaver came through with 72, equaling the record of the course, which was established the day before by Dr. Paul Hunter. Par of the course is 76. Hunter had low qualifying score with a total of 150, made in 72 and 78.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1910	Dr. D. P. Fredericks (A. A. Cuthbertson).
1911	F. A. Kales (John F. Neville).
1912	Campbell D. Whyte (Dr. D. P. Fredericks).
1913	John F. Neville (F. A. Kales).
1914	Harry K. B. Davis (John F. Neville).
1915	Robin Y. Hayne (H. Warner Sherwood).
1916	Douglas Grant (Roger D. Lapham).
1917	Douglas Grant (John F. Neville).
1918	Dr. D. P. Fredericks (Vincent Whitney).
1919	Robert L. Coleman, Jr. (Vincent Whitney).

S. L. Conlin, Jr., won the 1920 championship of Northern California, held over the course of the California Golf Club. Conlin defeated J. F. Neville in the final round, 5 and 4, 36 holes, the match being played on April 16. The winner of the qualifying round was P. H. Smith, with a total of 158.

In the Northern California women's championship Miss Edith Chesebrough won from Mrs. C. F. Ford, April 23, 3 and 2. Miss Chesebrough and Mrs. Ford tied for low score with 91 in the qualifying round. In the play-off Miss Chesebrough won with 85.

1, Joe Novak, Spokane (Wash.) Country Club; 2, John Black, Claremont Country Club, Oakland, Cal.; 3, Paul Conroy, Sunnyside Golf Club, Fresno Cal.; 4, Tom Young, San Francisco, Cal.; 5, William Blackhall, San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAMPIONSHIPS.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.	Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1906	C. K. Magill (J. Gillison, Jr.).	1912	R. N. Hincks (I. F. Arbuckle).
1907	T. S. Lippy (J. Gillison, Jr.).	1913	A. V. Macan (E. J. Barker).
1908	Geo. Ladd Munn (D. Gillespie).	1914	Jack Neville (H. C. Egan).
1909	Douglas Grant (J. Gillison, Jr.).	1915	H. C. Egan (Paul Ford).
1910	R. H. Macley (H. S. Griggs).	1916	Russell Smith (Paul Ford).
1911	W. B. Mixter (R. D. Lapham).	1917	Rudolph Wilhelm (H. A. Fleager).

Records previous to 1906 were not kept.

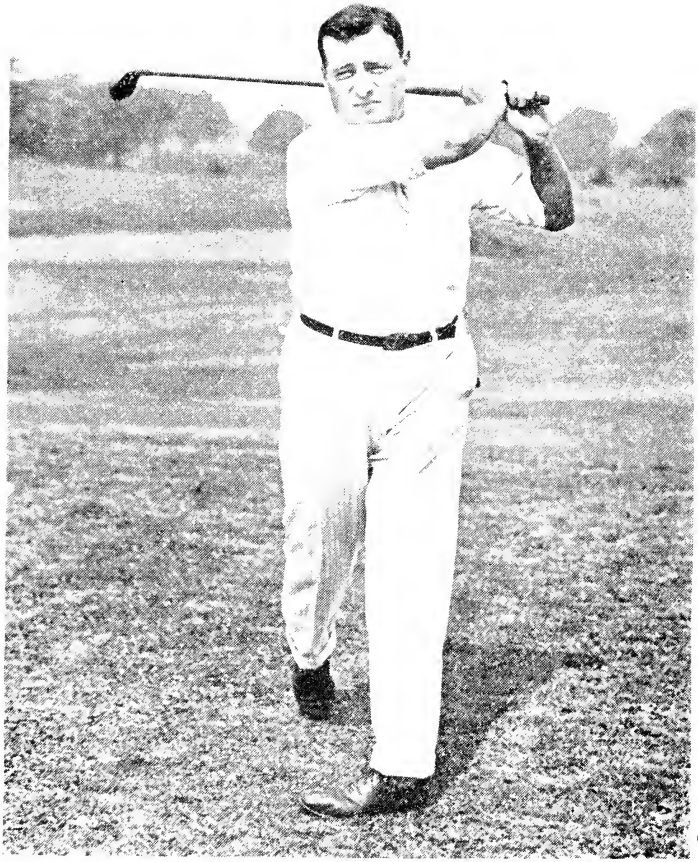
The Pacific Northwest championship for 1919 was won by Claire Griswold of the Jefferson Park Golf Club of Seattle, who defeated Clark Speirs of the same club, 2 up, in thirty-six holes. The match was played over the links of the Spokane Golf and Country Club and the playing of the final was characterized as the "finest ever seen in a final in the Northwest."

Speirs, who is barely nineteen, was visibly nervous at the beginning of the final and Griswold had him 5 down at the turn. Part of the gallery dropped out and Speirs began to go better. The tenth was halved with 3's and then Speirs sank a 30-foot putt on the eleventh hole for a birdie. Griswold topped his drive at the twelfth and lost, 5 to 4. The holes were halved to the sixteenth, where Speirs again took a birdie 3 and the hole. The seventeenth and eighteenth were halved. Griswold was 2 up at the end of the first eighteen.

Then began Speirs' battle against par golf. He took the first of the second eighteen in a birdie 3, leaving him 1 down. His approach putt on the third was too strong and lost him the hole. At the turn he was 3 down again, but the upper nine were better except for the breaks of luck. On the thirteenth his putt rested on a blade of grass at the lip of the cup, giving him a half instead of a win. The same thing happened on the fourteenth—another half when a breath of air would have holed the ball. He took the fifteenth in par and the sixteenth with a birdie, leaving him 1 down. Both drives on the seventeenth were fifteen feet from the cup. Speirs hit the back of the cup and the ball sat on the edge again. Griswold halved with him, making him dormie 1. Both hit for long drives. Griswold reached the edge of the green with his approach. Speirs played a high mashie shot, and dropped two feet inside the green, but the back spin was so great that the ball rolled down the slight slope off the green. His approach was short and he rimmed the cup again. Griswold ran up a few inches from the cup and played the ball in for the championship. Their medal score for the last eighteen holes was 71—two strokes over par.

The open championship was won by Harold Sampson. His score was 77, 73,71,75—296. He played the last three holes on the last round in 3's, par golf, calling for 4, 3, 4. Ernie Martin was second with a score of 79,73, 73,74—299. Joe Novak was third.

In the women's championship Mrs. E. B. Curran, of Tacoma, defeated Mrs. Maud B. Kegley of Los Angeles. Mrs. Kegley led by 2 up on the first nine holes, but the Tacoma player cut down the lead coming in, and won handily. Harold Sampson, in speaking of the tournaments, declared that the golfing spirit in the Northwest is admirable and productive of the best golf.



E. Levick, N.Y., Photo.

WILLIAM McLUCKIE,
Canadian Amateur Champion.

Golf in Canada

CANADIAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS CHAMPIONS.

Year	Winner, Runner-up and Where Held.
1895	T. H. Harley, Kingston; A. Simpson, Ottawa, at Ottawa.
1896	Stewart Gillespie, Quebec, 4 and 3; W. A. Griffith, Quebec, at Quebec.
1897	W. A. H. Kerr, Toronto, 5 and 4; R. T. Henderson, Royal, at Montreal.
1898	Geo. S. Lyon, Rosedale, 12 and 11; F. G. H. Pattison, Hamilton, at Toronto.
1899	Vere C. Brown, Rosedale, 5 and 3; Stewart Gillespie, Quebec, at Ottawa.
1900	Geo. S. Lyon, Rosedale, 1 up, 38 holes; G. W. MacDougall, Royal, at Montreal.
1901	W. A. H. Kerr, Toronto, 1 up, 38 holes; J. Percy Taylor, Royal, at Toronto.
1902	F. R. Martin, Hamilton, 1 up, 36 holes; R. C. H. Cassels, Toronto, at Montreal.
1903	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 10 and 8; M. C. Cameron, Toronto, at Toronto.
1904	J. Percy Taylor, Montreal, 3 and 1; Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, at Montreal.
1905	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 12 and 11; Robt. S. Strath, Toronto, at Toronto.
1906	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 5 and 4; Douglas Laird, Toronto, at Ottawa.
1907	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 3 and 2; Fritz Martin, Hamilton, at Lambton.
1908	A. Wilson, Jr., Montreal, 1 up; Fritz Martin, Hamilton, at Montreal.
1909	E. Legge, Toronto, 1 up; G. F. Ross, Ottawa, at Toronto.
1910	Fritz Martin, Hamilton, 1 up, 37 holes; Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, at Lambton.
1911	G. H. Hutton, Montreal, 1 up, 39 holes; A. E. Austin, Toronto, at Ottawa.
1912	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 6 and 5; A. Hutcheson, Montreal, at Montreal.
1913	Geo. H. Turpin, Montreal, 1 up; Gerald Lees, Ottawa, at Toronto.
1914	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton; Brice S. Evans, at Ottawa.

After five years of sorrow and trial for golfers of Canada the annual amateur tournament, which had been abandoned during the war, was played over the course of the Lambton Golf and Country Club, July 1-5, 1919. The championship was won by William McLuckie of the Kanawaki Golf Club of Montreal from G. H. Turpin, former champion, a member of the Royal Montreal Golf Club. There was a great entry of golfers. Players were anxious to meet again after the long and many dreary days of strife and anxiety.

In the qualifying round Seymour Lyon of Lambton had low score with 75. There were two 76 scores, Stanley Thompson of Mississauga and F. G. Hoblitzell of Sarnia making them.

In the semi-final the splendid uphill play of McLuckie unquestionably pulled him through for the championship. His opponent was W. J. Thompson and the match was squared on the 36th hole. Going to the 37th both players had beautiful drives and capital mashie shots to the green. McLuckie, in the most nonchalant manner possible, sank a putt of twenty feet, which gave him the victory. In the last seven holes of the match he made five 3's and one Canadian critic was so impressed that he referred to it as the most brilliant exhibition of golf ever seen in Canada and certainly one of the finest exhibitions ever seen on the American continent.

In the final, McLuckie, in the morning round, for the second time in history, played the 505-yard 16th in three. The round finished 2 up for McLuckie. His great physical strength did much to assist him. A large gallery followed the afternoon round and both contenders began to show the strain of playing, as their work was a little ragged. At the 26th hole, with a 4 to 5, the match was squared by Turpin. At the 27th hole he found the bunker and was down once more. From the 27th McLuckie,

1, Oswald Kirkby (U.S.); 2, William J. Thompson (Can.); 3, Max R. Marston (U.S.); 4, John G. Anderson (U.S.); 5, Jerome D. Travers (U.S.); 6, Robert A. Gardner (U.S.). E. Levick, N.Y., Photo.

OSWALD KIRKBY DRIVING FROM FIRST TEE IN THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AT HAMILTON, ONT., JULY, 1919.

back in form again, won the 28th with a 5, the 29th with a 5, the 30th with a 2 and the 31st with a 4. At the 32d McLuckie laid his shot ten feet from the cup. Turpin placed his third dead and then, with another sensational putt, McLuckie once more made a "3" and Canada had a new amateur champion.

UNITED STATES DEFEATS CANADA.

At Hamilton, Ontario, July 25, the international match between the United States and Canada, which had not been played for nineteen years, brought out a great crowd. The United States team was composed of Charles Evans, Jr., Eben M. Byers, Francis Ouimet, John G. Anderson, J. D. Travers, Oswald Kirkby, Robert Gardner, Max Marston, W. C. Fownes, Jr., and Robert Jones. The Canadian players were W. McLuckie, W. J. Thompson, George S. Lyon, G. H. Turpin, T. B. Reith, E. S. McDougall, Fritz R. Martin, Seymour Lyon, John Hadden and F. G. Hoblitzell. The United States team won by nine points. The summary of play is as follows:

FOURSOMES—Charles Evans, Jr., and Eben M. Byers (U.S.) d. William McLuckie and W. J. Thompson (Can.), 1 up; Francis Ouimet and John G. Anderson (U.S.) d. George S. Lyon and G. H. Turpin (Can.), 3 and 2; Jerome D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby (U.S.) d. T. B. Reith and E. S. McDougall (Can.), 1 up; Robert Gardner and Max Marston (U.S.) d. Fritz Martin and Seymour Lyon (Can.), 4 and 3; W. C. Fownes, Jr., and Robert Jones (U.S.) d. John Hadden and F. G. Hoblitzell (Can.), 3 and 2.

SINGLES—Charles Evans, Jr., d. G. S. Lyon, 4 and 3; Francis Ouimet d. William McLuckie, 2 up; Oswald Kirkby d. G. H. Turpin, 2 and 1; Max Marston d. T. B. Reith, 8 and 7; F. R. Martin d. Robert Gardner, 4 and 2; W. J. Thompson d. Jerome D. Travers, 3 and 2; J. G. Anderson d. Seymour Lyon, 3 and 2; E. M. Byers d. J. Hadden, 4 and 3; F. G. Hoblitzell d. W. C. Fownes, 2 and 1; Robert T. Jones, Jr., d. E. S. McDougall, 5 and 3.

POINT SUMMARY.

	Points.		Points.
Four-ball matches, United States...	5	Four-ball matches, Canada.....	0
Single matches, United States.....	7	Single matches, Canada.....	3
Total	12	Total	3

CANADIAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREVIOUS CHAMPIONS.

Year. Winner, Runner-up and Where Held.

1904—J. H. Oke, Ottawa, 156; P. F. Barratt, at Montreal.
1905—G. Cumming, Toronto, 148; P. F. Barratt, at Toronto.
1906—C. Murray, Montreal, 170; Mr. T. B. Reith, G. Cumming and Alec Robertson tied at 171, at Ottawa.
1907—P. F. Barratt, Lambton, 306; G. Cumming, Toronto, at Lambton.
1908—Albert Murray, 300; Geo. Sargent, at Montreal.
1909—K. Keffer, 309; G. Cumming, at Toronto.
1910—Daniel Kenny, 303; Mr. Geo. S. Lyon, at Lambton.
1911—C. R. Murray, 314; D. L. Black, at Ottawa.
1912—G. Sargent, 299; J. M. Barnes, at Rosedale.
1913—A. Murray, 295; Nicol Thompson and J. Burk, tied, at Montreal.
1914—K. Keffer, 300; G. Cumming, at Toronto.

The Canadian open championship went to J. Douglas Edgar, Druid Hills Golf Club, who equaled the record for seventy-two holes in competitive play with a record of 278. This record had previously been made by Arthur Smith of Cincinnati, playing in the Ohio open, and by Macdonald Smith, playing in the Metropolitan open at Scarsdale in 1914. The tournament

GEORGE S. LYON, E. Levick, N.Y., Photo.
Canadian Seniors' Champion; Eight Times Amateur Champion of Canada.

was played at Hamilton, Ont., July 30 and 31, and attracted many of the leading professionals from the States, but Edgar led the entire field by the wide margin of sixteen strokes. Here are his cards for the four rounds:

First round—Out.....	4 4 5 5 3 3 4 3 4—35	In.....	5 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5—37—72
Second round—Out.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5—36	In.....	3 4 4 3 5 5 3 4 4—35—71
Third round—Out.....	4 5 4 5 4 3 4 3 4—36	In.....	3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—33—69
Fourth round—Out.....	5 3 5 3 4 2 3 3 4—32	In.....	4 4 3 3 4 4 3 5 4—34—66

Douglas Edgar	143	135—278	W. L. Freeman	164	151—315
*Robert T. Jones	148	146—294	David Cuthbert	158	158—316
Karl Keffer	149	145—294	H. C. Fletcher	155	162—317
James Barnes	149	145—294	Keirney Marsh	157	160—317
Leo Diegel	151	144—295	*Frank Thompson	158	160—318
Nichol Thompson	147	150—297	Arthur Russell	163	155—318
C. H. Rowe	152	146—298	Norman A. Bell	163	157—320
*W. J. Thompson	147	154—301	Frank Freeman	159	162—321
Charles Murray	159	143—302	A. Woodward	162	159—321
Frank Adams	155	147—302	*T. B. Reith	167	155—322
Percy Barrett	154	150—304	*William McLuckie	161	162—323
Albert Murray	152	153—305	*J. K. Wadley	164	159—323
George Christ	156	150—306	*George Ormiston	164	160—324
David Black	155	153—308	R. Holden	165	160—325
Wilfrid Reid	152	157—309	J. H. Pritchard	164	162—326
David Spittal	154	156—310	Frank Locke	165	161—326
George Cumming	160	151—311	*L. E. Wood	169	158—327
*John Haddon	153	158—311	*R. G. Morrison	169	160—329
George Daniels	159	152—311	*T. Morrison	169	164—333
*W. C. Fownes, Jr	157	155—312	W. F. Brazier	168	165—333
*George S. Lyon	151	162—313	*A. H. Gibbon	169	169—338
W. Ogg	158	156—314	J. A. Black	166	175—341
A. Desjardine	155	159—314	*H. S. Reid	169	173—342

*Amateur.

CANADIAN LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

For six years the ladies' championship had not been played in Canada. It was resumed on the links of the Beaconsfield Golf Club in Montreal in 1919. The title was won by Miss A. C Mackenzie of the Mississauga Club of Toronto. The runner-up was Miss Kate Robertson of the Beaconsfield Club. They tied on eighteen holes and Miss Mackenzie won the nineteenth with a 6. In addition to the championship, Miss Mackenzie won the gold medal and special prize. The Hamilton team won the contest for the club teams with a score of 377. The qualifying round was won by Miss Nesbitt of Hamilton with a net score of 82.

It was the second time in the history of this championship that the finalists were all even at the eighteenth hole. The first instance was in 1906, when Miss Phepoe of Hamilton took Miss Mabel Thompson of St. John, N. B., to the twenty-first hole.

During the championship play Miss Mackenzie invariably won the first hole, and when the eighteenth was played and resulted in a tie, it was immediately predicted that she would defeat her opponent, Miss Robertson, on the nineteenth, and she did.

The new champion played golf from childhood and the winning of the title was ascribed by her as the result of continued and studied practice. When very young she and her brother, given two old clubs, played behind their parents. Her first match was at the age of thirteen on the old Highlands course near Lambton. In 1912 she played Miss Dorothy Campbell all square to the eighteenth and lost on the nineteenth hole in the semi-final of the ladies' championship of Canada.

E. Levick, N.Y., Photo.

J. DOUGLAS EDGAR.
Canadian Open Champion.

Canadian Seniors' Championship.

In the second annual tournament of the Canadian Seniors, which was held over the course of the Lambton Golf and Country Club, George S. Lyon, the veteran golfer, won the championship of the association for the second time and also the Lord Shaughnessy Cup. His gross score of 157 strokes was eleven strokes better than his nearest competitor.

Toronto Defeated Montreal.

After a lapse of five years the inter-club match between the Royal Montreal Golf Club and the Toronto Club for the Archie Kerr Cup was revived and played June 14, 1919. Toronto won by 8 points to 3.

Rochester Defeated Toronto.

After a five-year lapse the annual match between Toronto and Rochester was played. Rochester won by one point, scoring 14 to the Canadians' 13.

Manitoba Open Championship.

In the Manitoba open championship, Karl Keffer of the Royal Ottawa Club was the winner with a score of 307. Frank Adams of the St. Charles Club was second with 311, and George Sargent of Interlachen, Minneapolis, third with 312.

Alberta Championship.

The championship of Alberta was won by J. Munro Hunter for the third time. He defeated his teammate, H. M. Stratton, 6 and 5. Mr. Hunter also had the best score in the qualifying round, turning in a card of 79.

Saskatchewan Championships.

The winner of the Saskatchewan championships, which were played over the course of the Moose Jaw Golf Club, was J. A. Cuthbert, who defeated A. A. Weir, Saskatoon Golf Club, 7 and 5. The open championship was won by A. A. Weir, with H. A. Bruce, Saskatoon Golf Club, the runner-up. In the team match the Saskatoon Club proved to have the strongest players in the province, as the three first teams that finished were members of that club.

Championship of Vancouver.

The championship of Vancouver was won for the third time by Robert Bone of the Vancouver Golf and Country Club. The runner-up was N. J. Smillie of the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club.

MISS A. C. MACKENZIE,
Canadian Ladies' Champion.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONS, 1919.

Championship.	Held at.	Winner and Runner-up.
Canadian Amateur	Lambton	William McLuckie, Kanawaki. G. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal.
Canada vs. United States	Hamilton	United States, 12 points to 3.
Canadian Open	Hamilton	J. Douglas Edgar, Atlanta, Ga. (278). Robert Jones, Atlanta, Ga. } (294). Karl Keffer, Royal Ottawa } J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hill }
Canadian Seniors	Lambton	George S. Lyon, Lambton. G. C. Heintzman, Lambton.
Canadian Ladies'	Beaconsfield	Miss Ada Mackenzie, Mississauga. Miss Kate Robertson, Beaconsfield.
Maritime Provincial	Truro	B. S. McFarlane. J. M. Murphy, Dartmouth.
Saskatchewan Provincial	Saskatoon	J. T. Cuthbert, Moose Jaw G.C. A. A. Weir, Saskatoon G.C. Miss Effie Macdonald, Regina.
Alberta Provincial	Edmonton	J. Monro Hunter, Edmonton G.&C.C. H. M. Stratton, Edmonton G.&C.C. Mrs. McKenzie, Macleod.
Canadian Professional Golf Association	Scarboro	D. L. Black, Riverhead, Toronto. George Cumming, Toronto. Nicol Thompson, Hamilton.
Manitoba Provincial	Winnipeg	J. T. Cuthbert (also Saskatchewan). Mather Thompson.
St. Andrews, N. B.	St. Andrews	Norman Scott, Royal Montreal. F. F. Baldy, Southshore (Mass.). Hon. Miss Shaughnessy.
Vancouver, B. C.	Vancouver	Robert Bone, Vancouver G. and C.C. N. J. Smille, Shaughnessy Hgts. G.C.
Toronto and District (Amateur)	Mississauga	W. J. Thompson (146). Stanley Thompson (156).
(Professional)	Mississauga	George Cumming, Toronto (155). Jack Pritchard, Mississauga (160).
(Mixed Foursome)	Mississauga	W. J. Thompson and Miss Mackenzie. G. S. Lyon and Miss Willo Gage.
Calgary Boys	Calgary	Tommy Rideout (96).
Montreal and District (Amateur)	Kanawaki	William McLuckie, Kanawaki (158). C. B. Grier, Royal Montreal (165).
(Professional)	Kanawaki	C. R. Murray, Royal Montreal (158). A. H. Murray, Kanawaki (162).
(Ladies)	Kanawaki	Miss Mollie McBride, Beaconsfield.

EDWARD ALBERT, PRINCE OF WALES, DRIVING OFF FIRST TEE AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA.

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Golf in Great Britain

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, Ill., failed to win the British amateur championship, June 11, 1920, by losing the extra hole—the thirty-seventh—to Cyril Tolley of Oxford University over the course at Muirfield, Scotland, in a sensational match which was witnessed by 3,000 persons, Walter Hagen and Jim Barnes, American "pros," traveling all night to be present.

The match was a battle royal. At the end of the first round Gardner was 2 up. In the second round Tolley forged ahead and was 3 up, with only 4 to play. Gardner fought on doggedly, and with the spectators fairly holding their breath, evened the match at the thirty-sixth hole. Then he lost in playing off the next hole.

Gardner was very accurate with his long approach putts in his final game, but he was very bad in his short putts. He led at the end of the first round, but the turning point came at the fifth and sixth holes of the second round, both of which he threw away on the green. He lost the lead and for a few holes seemed to lose his nerve. When he became 3 down with 4 to go he played with renewed determination.

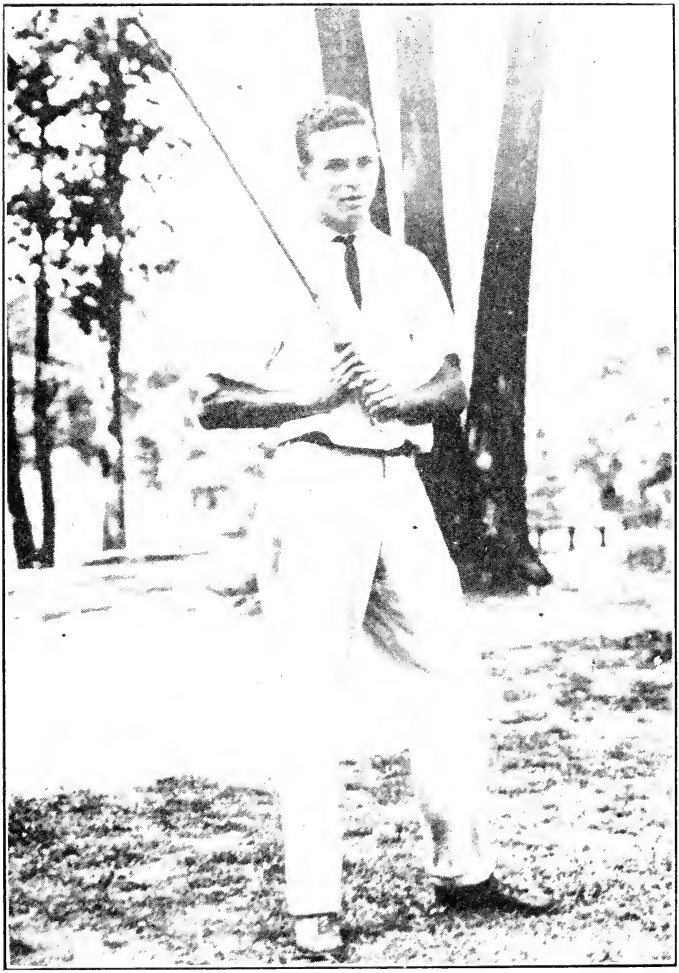
The American player put his tee shot in the thirty-seventh on the green nine yards to the left of the pin, but Tolley played a beauty only four yards short of the hole and got the putt after Gardner had laid his second a yard from the pin. Gardner thus had a par 3, but Tolley won the hole in a birdie 2 and also the match.

Tolley won the first hole in the morning round, but Gardner took the next three. Tolley won the fifth and the next was halved. This made Gardner 2 up. By holding long putts on the eighth and ninth the Oxford man evened the match at the turn. Gardner won the tenth and they halved the next. The American found a bunker going to the twelfth, which he lost, and Tolley took the lead when he won on the next green. Gardner ran down a seven-yard putt on the fourteenth and they were all square. The fifteenth was halved, but Tolley missed a putt on the sixteenth, which went to Gardner, who also won the seventeenth. As the eighteenth was halved, the American visitor was 2 up at the finish of the first half of the match.

The first hole of the second round was halved. Gardner pulled into the rough at the second and lost, leaving Tolley 1 down. The third hole was halved, Tolley putting finely after overrunning the green. Tolley took a hard half at the fourth and Gardner missed a four-foot putt at the fifth, where the match was squared. Gardner thus far had not played as steadily as in the forenoon.

Tolley, after being in the rough, had a nice run up and Gardner missed a putt, giving Tolley the lead, which he kept by cleverly pitching over a stymie at the seventh and securing a half. Gardner was bunkered near the green at the eighth, but made a fine recovery, snatching a half.

Gardner was near the wall going to the ninth, and Tolley, playing perfectly, turned homeward 2 up. The next two holes were halved. Both



ROBERT A. GARDNER,
Chicago, Ill.
Runner-up British Amateur Championship, 1920.

competitors were in trouble at the twelfth, which also was halved, leaving Tolley 2 up and 6 to play.

FIRST ROUND.

Tolley—Out	3	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	40
—In	5	5	4	4	4	4	6	5	4	41
Gardner—Out	4	4	5	4	6	4	3	5	5	40
—In	4	5	6	5	3	4	5	4	4	40

SECOND ROUND.

Tolley—Out	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	39
—In	4	4	5	6	3	6	6	4	5	43
Gardner—Out	4	6	4	5	6	5	3	5	5	43
—In	4	4	5	6	4	5	5	4	4	41

Extra Hole—Tolley, 2; Gardner, 3.

In the first round of the tournament Robert Harris, finalist in 1913, and favorite for the honors of 1920, was beaten 4 and 3 by Carl Bretherton, Irish open champion. Four of the American golfers, who were drawn in the opening round, met defeat. With the exception of F. C. Newton none made any too good showing. Newton played from the Richmond County Country Club, New York. He fought an extra hole before yielding to F. Calkweller, 1 up. Captain E. F. Carter, winner of the Irish native championship in 1919, established a record in amateur championship play when he eliminated Frederick S. Wheeler, former president of the United States Golf Association, 10 up and 8 to play. Findlay S. Douglas of New York City carried D. W. Smyth, of County Down, to the sixteenth hole, where Douglas retired. J. F. Byers, champion of the United States in 1906, was beaten by G. C. Manford, 5 and 4. A. E. Phillips of Porterspark defeated G. H. Walker of St. Louis, 3 and 2. Stuart G. Stickney of St. Louis defeated Bertrand Bannerman of Yelverton, 7 and 5.

At the end of the third round of play two Americans survived. They were Gardner and Nelson Whitney of New Orleans. Samuel J. Graham of Greenwich, Conn., had been beaten by MacDonald of Bruntsfield, after having won in the second round over Leslie Balfour-Melville, champion of 1895, by 5 and 4. Howard F. Whitney of the Nassau Country Club played with Major Hazlett and was beaten by 1 down. Howard Maxwell, Jr., also of the Nassau Club, was beaten by C. H. Hayward of Ealing, 2 and 1. Stuart G. Stickney of St. Louis, who had won in his first match, was defeated in the second round by Geoffrey Tweedale of Wilmslow, 3 and 2. Gardner was in rather poor form in the second round against an ordinary player. He was behind on the fifteenth hole, when he took the lead and won on the home green. In the third round he met the Scottish International, Edward Blackwell of Prestwick, who has the reputation of being a hard driver, but Gardner outdrove him and won, 3 and 2. Nelson Whitney defeated Martin-Smith, 2 and 1. Whitney putted none too well, but his driving and approaches were excellent. In the third round he defeated Fletcher of Blackpool, 4 and 2.

In the fourth round, played June 9, Gardner defeated Jack Macintyre of Cardross, 4 and 2. Nelson M. Whitney of New Orleans was beaten in this round by Gordon Lockhart of Prestwick, 2 and 1. In the fifth round Gardner won from W. Jobson of Stoke Poges, 6 and 5.

MISS CECIL LEITCH,
British Ladies' Champion, 1920.

Eight competitors remained for the sixth round. Gardner was the sole American. The others were three English and four Scotch players. The English spectators were impressed by the American's great drives, his perfectly played cleek shots, and his total lack of nervousness. The first player whom Gardner had to face was the Scotchman, Lockhart, who had beaten Nelson Whitney in the fourth round. In the sixth round the American played his approach shots effectively and putted almost perfectly, except on two occasions. Lockhart squared the match on the fifteenth, but Gardner won the next. The seventeenth was halved in fours. On the eighteenth Gardner sank a fifteen-foot putt for a 3, while Lockhart, who was about eight yards from the cup in 2, picked up his ball and congratulated Gardner.

In the semi-final Gardner won from the Hon. Michael Scott of the Royal St. Georges Club by 2 up. Scott did not play as well as he had played in previous matches nor did Gardner in one respect. He went badly in his putting. He was frequently short with approach shots and missed putts of one yard or four feet. Had it not been for this he might have had a substantial lead at the ninth. He was 1 up there, but continued to play well enough to make his opponent struggle for halves. At the seventeenth he was 1 up, and at the home hole Scott required three putts, while Gardner was down in an easy four. Gardner's victory placed him against Cyril J. H. Tolley, a twenty-year-old Oxford University player, in the final. During the war Tolley was an officer in the tank corps and a prisoner in Germany for thirteen months. Gardner is the first player, except Walter J. Travis, to reach the final in the English amateur. Travis was successful in 1904, when he won the title from Edward Blackwell at Sandwich.

BRITISH WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP, 1920.

The British ladies' tournament of 1920 was won by Miss Cecil Leitch on May 14. Of the four American women golfers who entered the tournament, sailing from New York April 17, Miss Marion Hollins, the Metropolitan champion, lasted longest. She was defeated in the fourth round. The four Americans competing against the best of the English women golfers were Miss Hollins, Miss Mildred Caverly, runner-up in the United States national tournament of 1916; Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, former national champion, and Miss Rosamond Sherwood of Stony Brook, L. I. Miss Molly Griffiths was runner-up to Miss Leitch.

The tournament was held over the links of the Newcastle Golf Club, on the east coast of Ireland about an hour's ride from Belfast. Under the British system no qualifying round is held. The first stroke competition corresponds in a way to the method in vogue in the United States except that the scores have no bearing on subsequent match play competition.

In the eighteen-hole preliminary stroke competition Miss Cecil Leitch won with 83. Miss Caverly and Miss Hollins played in 95. Mrs. Vanderbeck took 96, admitting that she was much off her game. Miss Sherwood was unfortunate enough to be injured by having a sharp stake pierce her foot, and did not engage.

In the first round Mrs. Vanderbeck eliminated Miss Ames of Folkstone, 4 and 3. Miss Hollins won from Miss Cruise, Walton Heath, 3 up. Miss

Caverly, however lost to Miss Mackenzie, the Canadian women's champion, 2 up, and Miss Molly Griffiths won from Miss Sherwood on the fourteenth green. Miss Sherwood was plucky. She had not been expected to play, but entered the tournament even though she was obliged to support herself on the course by the use of crutches. Mrs. Vanderbeck played fine golf from the start, in direct contrast to her game of the day before. The match between Miss Hollins and Miss Cruise was well played. Miss Hollins was 1 up at the turn. She clinched her victory at the sixteenth hole with a 3. Miss Mackenzie proved to be a stronger and more accurate driver than Miss Caverly. The Canadian champion was not quite so good on the greens. She led by two at the turn. Miss Cecil Leitch defeated Miss Jean Alexander, 7 and 6.

In the second round match between Miss Mackenzie and Mrs. Vanderbeck, to the third green both players showed accurate driving, and the hole was halved in sixes. Miss Mackenzie took only three to reach the fourth green, but got into difficulties and lost the hole by 8—6. Mrs. Vanderbeck took the next two holes, 4—5, 3—4. She lost the seventh, however, while the eighth and ninth were halved in eights and fours, putting Mrs. Vanderbeck 2 up at the turn.

Coming home the American woman won the first hole, 3—5. The second was halved in fives, but Mrs. Vanderbeck took the next, 5—6. The two following holes were halved in sixes and fours. Miss Mackenzie recovered somewhat on the next hole, which she won, 5—7, but Mrs. Vanderbeck halved the sixteenth, and the match ended here with the score of 3 up and 2 to play in favor of the Philadelphian.

Miss Hollins had an easier game for her second round, defeating Mrs. Hankey, Sunningdale, 4 and 3.

In the third round Miss Hollins won from Mrs. Cramsie, who was Miss Violet Hezlett, of the family of famous women golfers, by 2 and 1. Mrs. Vanderbeck was not so fortunate. She was beaten by Miss Jeannette Jackson, the Irish champion, 5 and 3. Miss Leitch won from Miss Bastin, one of her most persistent rivals and with whom she had played many close matches, by 2 and 1.

In the match between Mrs. Vanderbeck and Miss Jackson, the first and third holes were halved, while the second was taken by Miss Jackson. The match was squared at the fourth, but Miss Jackson again assumed the lead and at the turn was 2 up. Mrs. Vanderbeck excelled in putting, but her long play sometimes was weak and in no way comparable with her earlier game. Miss Jackson's homeward scores were 2, 5, 5, 4, 3 and 4.

The fourth round resulted in defeat for Miss Hollins and eliminated all American players. Miss Molly Griffiths, one of the best of the British women golfers, who had played admirable golf from the beginning of the tournament, defeated the Westbrook golfer by 6 up and 4 to play. Miss Cecil Leitch won from Mrs. Temple Dobell, who as Miss Gladys Ravenscroft visited the United States a few years ago, by 7 and 6. In the semi-finals Miss Griffiths defeated Miss Jackson by 1 up and Miss Leitch defeated Miss Doris Fraser, 4 and 3. Thus Miss Leitch and Miss Griffiths were brought together for the final, and the former won by 7 up and 6 to play.

RECORDS OF LEADING BRITISH "PROS."

The records of the leading British professionals for 1919 were analyzed by Mr. W. H. Ross of Conbrough. He summarized his findings as follows:

TOURNAMENTS AND MATCHES PLAYED UNDER STROKE CONDITIONS.

Player.	Rounds.	Ave.	Player.	Rounds.	Ave.
H. Vardon	25	77.6	Abe Mitchell	23	75.9
C. H. Mayo	16	78	T. R. Fernie	18	76.8
A. Massey	7	78.2	G. Duncan	25	77
J. H. Taylor	19	78.3	E. Ray	21	77.1
J. Braid	23	78.7	A. Herd	22	77.5

SINGLE MATCHES.

Player.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Player.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Abe Mitchell	7	1	87.5	E. Ray	4	3	57.1
J. Braid	4	1	80	H. Vardon	4	4	50
G. Duncan	13	4	76.4	A. Herd	1	2	33.3
J. H. Taylor	4	2	66.6				

FOURSOMES.

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Hlvd.	P.C.	Player.	Won.	Lost.	Hlvd.	P.C.
E. Ray	8	1	3	88.8	Abe Mitchell	7	5	2	58.3
G. Duncan	4	2	4	66.6	J. Braid	4	11	2	26.6
H. Vardon	10	6	1	62.5	A. Herd	1	3	4	25
J. H. Taylor	7	5	0	58.3					

RESULTS OF STROKE PLAY TOURNAMENTS.

Player.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Un-placed.	P.C.	Player.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Un-placed.	P.C.
Abe Mitchell	6	1	2	3	50	J. Braid	2	1	1	7	18.1
J. H. Taylor	4	2	0	3	44.4	G. Duncan	2	1	1	8	16.6
E. Ray	4	3	0	4	36.3	H. Vardon	1	1	4	6	8.3
A. Herd	2	0	1	7	20						

BRITISH CHAMPIONS.

AMATEUR.

Year.	Winner.	Runner-up.	Where Played
1886	Horace Hutchinson	H. A. Lamb	St. Andrews
1887	Horace Hutchinson	John Ball, Jr.	Hoylake
1888	John Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay	Prestwick
1889	J. E. Laidlay	L. M. Balfour	St. Andrews
1890	John Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay	Hoylake
1891	J. E. Laidlay	H. H. Hilton	St. Andrews
1892	John Ball, Jr.	H. H. Hilton	Sandwich
1893	Peter Anderson	J. E. Laidlay	Prestwick
1894	John Ball, Jr.	S. M. Ferguson	Hoylake
1895	L. Balfour Melville	John Ball, Jr.	St. Andrews
1896	F. G. Tait	H. H. Hilton	Sandwich
1897	A. J. T. Allan	James Robb	Muirfield
1898	F. G. Tait	S. M. Ferguson	Hoylake
1899	John Ball, Jr.	F. G. Tait	Prestwick
1900	H. H. Hilton	James Robb	Sandwich
1901	H. H. Hilton	John L. Low	St. Andrews
1902	Charles Hutchings	S. H. Fry	Hoylake
1903	Robert Maxwell	H. G. Hutchinson	Muirfield
1904	W. J. Travis	Edward Blackwell	Sandwich
1905	A. G. Barry	Hon. O. Scott	Prestwick
1906	J. Robb	C. C. Lingen	Hoylake
1907	John Ball, Jr.	C. A. Palmer	St. Andrews
1908	E. A. Lassen	H. E. Taylor	Sandwich
1909	R. Maxwell	Capt. Hutchinson	Muirfield
1910	John Ball, Jr.	C. Aylmer	Hoylake
1911	H. H. Hilton	E. A. Larsen	Prestwick
1912	John Ball, Jr.	Abe Mitchell	Westward Ho
1913	H. Hilton	R. Harris	St. Andrews
1914	J. L. Jenkins	C. L. Hezlet	Sandwich

PROFESSIONAL.

Year.	Winner.	Where Played.	Score.
1860	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh	Prestwick	174
1861	Tom Morris, Sr., Prestwick	Prestwick	163
1862	Tom Morris, Sr., Prestwick	Prestwick	163
1863	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh	Prestwick	168
1864	Tom Morris, Sr., Prestwick	Prestwick	167
1865	A. Strath, St. Andrews	Prestwick	162
1866	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh	Prestwick	169
1867	Tom Morris, Sr., St. Andrews	Prestwick	170
1868	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews	Prestwick	154
1869	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews	Prestwick	157
1870*	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews	Prestwick	149
1872	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews	Prestwick	166
1873	Tom Kidd, St. Andrews	St. Andrews	179
1874	Mungo Park, Musselburgh	Musselburgh	159
1875	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh	Prestwick	166
1876	R. Martin, St. Andrews	St. Andrews	176
1877	Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews	Musselburgh	160
1878	Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews	Prestwick	157
1879	Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews	St. Andrews	170
1880	R. Ferguson, Musselburgh	Musselburgh	162
1881	R. Ferguson, Musselburgh	Prestwick	170
1882	R. Ferguson, Musselburgh	St. Andrews	171
1883†	Willie Fernie, Dumfries	Musselburgh	159
1884	Jack Simpson, Carnoustie	Prestwick	160
1885	R. Martin, St. Andrews	St. Andrews	171
1886	D. Brown, Musselburgh	Musselburgh	157
1887	Willie Park, Jr., Musselburgh	Prestwick	161
1888	Jack Burns, Warwick	St. Andrews	171
1889‡	Willie Park, Jr., Musselburgh	Musselburgh	155
1890	John Ball, Royal Liverpool	Prestwick	164
1891§	H. Kirkaldy, St. Andrews	St. Andrews	166
1892	H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool	Muirfield	305
1893	W. Auchterlonie, St. Andrews	Prestwick	322
1894	J. H. Taylor, Winchester	Sandwich	326
1895	J. H. Taylor, Winchester	St. Andrews	322
1896	Harry Vardon, Ganton	Muirfield	316
1897	H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool	Hoylake	314
1898	Harry Vardon, Ganton	Prestwick	307
1899	Harry Vardon, Ganton	Sandwich	310
1900	J. H. Taylor, Richmond	St. Andrews	309
1901	James Braid, Romford	Muirfield	309
1902	A. Herd, Huddersfield	Hoylake	307
1903	Harry Vardon, Totteridge	Prestwick	300
1904	Jack White, Sunningdale	Sandwich	296
1905	James Braid, Walton Heath	St. Andrews	318
1906	James Braid, Walton Heath	Muirfield	300
1907	A. Massy, La Boulie	Hoylake	312
1908	James Braid, Walton Heath	Prestwick	291
1909	J. H. Taylor, Richmond	Deal	295
1910	James Braid, Walton Heath	St. Andrews	299
1911¶	Harry Vardon, Totteridge	Sandwich	303
1912	Ed Ray, Oxhey	Muirfield	295
1913	J. H. Taylor, Richmond	Hoylake	304
1914	Harry Vardon	Prestwick	306

* Belt won outright and replaced by cup after a year's interval. † After a tie with R. Ferguson, Musselburgh. ‡ After a tie with Andrew Kirkaldy. § Extended to seventy-two holes after this year. ‖ Vardon tied with J. H. Taylor; these competitors played two extra deciding rounds when the scores were: Vardon 157, Taylor 161. ¶ After a tie with A. Massy.

BRITISH LADY CHAMPIONS.

Winners and Runner-up Since the Institution of the Open Championship

1893—Lady Margaret Scott (winner), at St. Annes; (38 entries).
Miss Issette Pearson (runner-up).
1894—Lady Margaret Scott (winner), at Littlestone; (64 entries).
Miss Issette Pearson (runner-up).
1895—Lady Margaret Scott (winner), at Portrush; (85 entries).
Miss E. Lythgoe (runner-up).
1896—Miss Amy Pascoe (winner), at Hoylake; (82 entries).
Miss L. Thomson (runner-up).
1897—Miss Edith Orr (winner), at Gullane; (101 entries)
Miss Orr (runner-up).
1898—Miss L. Thomson (winner), at Yarmouth; (77 entries).
Miss E. Neville (runner-up).
1899—Miss May Hezlet (winner), at Newcastle, Ireland; (77 entries).
Miss Maglil (runner-up).
1900—Miss Rhona Adair (winner), at Westward Ho! (79 entries).
Miss Neville (runner-up).
1901—Miss M. Graham (winner), at Aberdovey; (44 entries).
Miss Rhona Adair (runner-up).
1902—Miss May Hezlet (winner—after a tie), at Deal; (110 entries).
Miss E. Neville (runner-up).
1903—Miss Rhona Adair (winner), at Portrush; (76 entries).
Miss Walker-Leigh (runner-up).
1904—Miss Lottie Dod (winner), at Troon; (95 entries).
Miss May Hezlet (runner-up).
1905—Miss Bertha Thompson (winner), at Cromer; (137 entries).
Miss M. E. Stuart (runner-up).
1906—Mrs. Kennion (winner), at Burnham; (111 entries).
Miss Bertha Thompson (runner-up).
1907—Miss May Hezlet (winner), at Newcastle, Ireland; (110 entries).
Miss Florence Hezlet (runner-up).
1908—Miss Titterton (winner—after a tie), at St. Andrews; (148 entries)
Miss Dorothy Campbell (runner-up).
1909—Miss Dorothy Campbell (winner), at Birkdale; (143 entries).
Miss Florence Hezlet (runner-up).
1910—Miss E. Grant-Suttie (winner), at Westward Ho! (120 entries).
Miss L. Moore (runner-up).
1911—Miss Dorothy Campbell (winner), at Portrush; (114 entries).
Miss Violet Hezlet (runner-up).
1912—Miss G. Ravenscroft (winner), at Turnberry; (118 entries).
Miss S. Temple (runner-up).
1913—Miss Muriel Dodd (winner), at St. Annes; (127 entries).
Miss Chubb (runner-up).
1914—Miss Cecil Leitch (winner), at Hunstanton; (166 entries).
Miss G. Ravenscroft (runner-up).

Golf Diversions for Special Occasions

Clubs are often put to it for novelties for special days and the following are offered as having been successful in helping to create interest.

OBSTACLE GOLF.

The game is generally played around the clubhouse, and consists of six, nine, or more holes placed on suitable turf where golf is possible. The clubs required are mashie or mashie niblick and a putter. From the first tee to the last hole numerous hazards are placed throughout the entire short course and in such a manner that no player can sneak around without going out of bounds, but must go over or through them. The hazards may consist of a tennis net stretched across the fair green, a tree trunk, sand traps, water hazards, even a twelve-inch drain pipe laid lengthwise in the middle of the fair green, through which every player must send the ball. Even the hole itself may be placed on the top of a little mound or in a miniature basin putting green, made by surrounding the hole with a wall of sod about a foot high and, say, a twelve-foot diameter green.

Another kind of hazard can be made with little privet cuts stuck in the ground like a small hedge and close enough not to let a ball through. None of the hazards should be very high, the tennis net perhaps the highest of all, so as not to discourage the beginner. The good players will find endless fun in some of the unique and eccentric hazards, and give endless mirth and laughter to the onlookers watching the attempts to negotiate the different obstacles.

FLAG (OR TOMBSTONE) GOLF.

Flag or Tombstone Golf is played on the regular golf course. Every player, from scratch to the highest handicapped, can join in this. The only extra item required is a small flag.

A scratch player rated at seventy-five strokes starts from the first tee and plays on until his seventy-five strokes are used up, wherewith he plants his flag where the ball rests, and is through, and so on with the handicap player. Say he has twenty; then he plays on until his ninety-five strokes are all used up. If there should be any strokes left over after completing the round, the player goes to the first tee and plays on till all the strokes are exhausted, then sticks in his flag before lifting his ball up.

The winner, of course, is the one who goes farthest. To add more interest, it is usual for the player to write some epitaph on his demise—this sometimes causing great merriment when read by the players passing, and ultimately when the flags are gathered up at the finish and read in the clubhouse.

CLOCK GOLF.

For Clock Golf, all that is required is sufficient space on a lawn to describe the circle to form the clock face. The lawn must be smooth, but not necessarily level.

The circle is marked out preferably in white, with the help of peg, string, brush and whitening, and may be of any such convenient size as the lawn will admit. A circle of from 20 to 24 feet in diameter will generally be found to be large enough. Having described the circle, divide it into twelve equal parts, placing a mark on the circle line at those points, which are called the figure points. To complete the clock face, the plates are pressed into place at the various figure points, outside (or inside) the line of the circle. And, lastly, a putting hole is made, four inches in diameter and about four inches deep, in any selected spot *between* the center of the circle and the circumference. It will thus be seen that the distances from each figure point to the hole will differ in length.

The object of the player is to hole out from each successive figure point in order, commencing with 1, in the fewest possible strokes.

Only a golf ball and putter are required further to play the game.

For practise in putting Clock Golf is unrivalled, and the demand for the game and the interest it excites at garden parties, shows it also to be, socially, a popular game for drawing people together.

When a number of persons desire to play, sides may be chosen, or play may be against all.

1. Players may play singly. Each player, in his turn, may complete the round of the clock, playing from each figure point in order, and counting every stroke he takes.

2. Or, partners and opponents may play together. Each player, in turn, holing out from each figure point, counting his strokes.

Game by Strokes.

The game is won by that player or side which holes out from all the figure points successively in the fewest strokes.

Game by Holes.

When the game is to be decided by holes, each *hole*, in turn, is won by that player who holes out in the fewest strokes, and the *game* is won by the player who wins the greater number of holes from his opponent.

N. B.—Whenever the ball is struck so as to move appreciably from its position, the stroke must be counted.

The circle line forms the boundary, and when a ball is struck so as to pass beyond this, it must be returned to and played from the point where it crossed the line, counting one stroke as penalty.

All rules which apply to putting and to playing with partners in ordinary golf may, when applicable, hold good also in the game of Clock Golf.

THE GAME OF SIX-PIN PUTT.

This is one of the most interesting and scientific games that can be introduced in a clubhouse, requiring very accurate putting to make a low score. The necessary requirements are a carpet or artificial green, about fifteen feet long and not less than three feet broad, with a regulation putting hole in the middle about eleven feet from one end.

The teeing ground should be in about one foot, making the length of the putt ten feet and in a dead line for the hole. The teeing mark is a straight line across the middle of the carpet and is nine inches long. No ball is to be putted outside the mark.

Six light wooden pins, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and 4 1-2 inches long, tapered to a point at one end (small flag tops are admirable) are set up in triangular form, nine inches each away. The bottom center pin is 4 1-2 inches from the hole. The pins will be found to form a triangle, each pin being 1 1-2 inches from center to center of each one. The apex will look towards the teeing ground. The six places for the pins to stand on should be marked in round black spots so that the pins will always be put on the exact spots.

The object of the game is to knock down all the pins and by careful and judicious putting get into the hole in the least number of strokes. While the gross score might go up to 70, the hole has to be made in 0. The rules are that every putt has to be from the tee and within the nine-inch limit of the line.

All putts are to be holed out. All putts off the carpet or green are out of bounds, the penalty being two strokes more.

If, in making return putts, the pins interfere, they may be lifted up and replaced after the putt is made. If, in making a putt to the hole from the tee, a pin, or all of them, falls down and the ball does not go into the hole, then the ball has to be holed out.

If, in making a putt to the hole, one pin or more are knocked down, these pins are then removed and the player continues playing from the tee until all the pins are knocked down.

If, in making a putt from the tee, the ball holes out, that is one stroke. If, in hitting, one or more pins fall down and the ball goes into the hole, that stroke does not count on the score. If this is done so that all the pins are knocked down and each putt is holed off the pin, then the score is 0.

As long as one pin is left standing, the player must continue playing until it falls. If he does not go into the hole in knocking the last down, then his return putt or putts are added to the score. If a ball touches the pin and holes out and the pin does not fall, that counts as one stroke. On all out of bounds, the player counts three and plays from the tee again.

If a player knocks down one or more pins and holes out until all the pins have fallen and the ball is in off each time, then the score is 0. If, in so doing, he takes three strokes and another player takes two or one only, then the fewest putts counts the winner. If a ball touches the pin and shifts it from its original position and does not fall, that is a rub of the green.

Hints on Laying Out a Golf Course

Very little has been written on the subject of laying out golf courses, and rightly so, by the numerous scribes who have added to the large and ever increasing number of books on the subject of golf. No doubt, they all realized that it was a subject upon which more mistakes could be made in a minute than could be remedied in years, and very wisely refrained. Were conditions the same everywhere the task would be a comparatively easy one, but as they are not this is what makes it almost impossible. We have no intention, therefore, of laying down any hard and fast lines to go upon, but merely give some general ideas of what is requisite.

The acreage necessary for a nine-hole course of an average length of about 3,000 yards is about 45 acres. This will give about two or three acres space for club house and the amenities thereof. Of course, for an 18-hole course, with the added attractions usually to be taken care of in a proposition of such magnitude, 100 acres is none too much. Understand, however, this is on land that is practically free from any large quantity of trees. Of course, if a park effect is wanted in connection therewith the acreage will have to be largely increased.

The ideal land for a golf course, be it a 9- or 18-hole one, is land of an undulating nature, having some natural attractions in the nature of a stream meandering through it, or some good elevations, which can be all used to splendid advantage. The ideal soil is of sandy loam with a gravelly subsoil, but as this cannot always be had, a good golf course may be laid out on nearly any kind of farm land. Of course, the exercise of a little judgment is absolutely necessary as to the placing of the greens to the best possible advantage.

If the ground has been under cultivation there is no other course open but that the whole should be plowed up. Previous to the plowing, all fences and other lines of demarcation between fields should be thoroughly removed, as well as all stones and other debris, when the whole then can be thoroughly harrowed preparatory to seeding.

If fertillzing of the soil is necessary the best thing that can be done is to spread some rotted stable manure on the ground before the plowing has been resorted to and seeing to it that the whole is well turned in.

When the harrowing has been done satisfactorily, the ground should then be seeded. As the seeding is a matter of the very greatest importance no chances should be taken, but the best advice obtainable on this subject should be had. False economy practiced at a time like this in the sparing of the quantity of seed sown will be a disappointment.

This does not mean necessarily that you are to go and pay all kinds of fancy prices for so-called imported mixtures that are being advertised from time to time, and which, by the way, are not nearly as good as the native grasses produced in our own country. Why should they be, when climatic conditions and adaptability—the two chief factors with regard to satisfactory growth—are so vastly different. No; but there is an old axiom common to agriculturists which is to the effect that if you do not put it on the ground you may never expect to take it off, and when the right kind of seed has been procured suitable to the soil it should be sown at the rate of at least from 100 to 125 pounds per acre.

If the ground, however, has been lying fallow, or in pasture of any kind, there is no need for being so radical in the preparation of the soil, as it is infinitely better to keep what you have got in the way of turf, however poor it may be, than go to the unnecessary expense of undoing what Nature has taken probably years to do and which can, by little attention, be improved 100 per cent. A disc harrow at a time like this will do wonders and the best thing to do is to see to it that the ground is thoroughly disced, care being taken that the discs are not set at such an angle that the turf is displaced, the

object being merely to cut it. This will have the effect of breaking up the soil and stimulating in it chemical action, thereby making available a great many properties which are natural to the soil itself. When this has been done, then some good commercial fertilizer can be used, after which seeding and rolling may be indulged in. Seeding on ground so treated should be at the rate of 50 pounds to the acre.

The staking out of the course should be the next thing that should occupy the attention of the committee in charge of this work, and we would strongly advise here again that the best advice possible should be got on this subject—having an expert who has been accustomed to do this kind of work for years, and not any Tom, Dick or Harry who perhaps has not laid out a golf course in his life but who may have pretensions to be able to play the game in a capable manner; yet, when it comes to utilizing ground to the best possible advantage he is fairly at sea. See to it that the length of the holes should be such as will call for the best efforts of the golfer and that the holes are of such playing length that credit is given to good playing and that the mediocre player will find himself exactly in the class to which he belongs; in other words, that the holes will be of such a length that there will be no possibility whatever of a man making a mistake and being able to catch up to his opponent without being penalized for his misplay. The object of the expert who is laying out your grounds should be to start in with a hole of considerable length and continue with the same idea in mind so as to avoid congestion and to allow the players to get very well spread out before he comes to shorter holes. A good hole to start in with is probably one about 460 yards, not bringing in any short holes until probably about the sixth or seventh. This will give a field a chance to be thoroughly well spread out and preclude in a very great measure the possibility of congestion occurring at the first tee. If it is an 18-hole course that is needed, it is a good idea always to bring back the ninth hole to the club house, starting out again at the tenth tee and bringing back the eighteenth to the club house again.

We would strongly advise, however, for those who intend to have a golf course laid out in connection with any club, that the services of an expert be got and that the matter be placed unreservedly in his hands, as it will certainly save a great deal of money to the club contemplating such action. It is false economy to suppose that any man can do this kind of work simply because he happens to play golf, and clubs have proven this to their discomfiture many a time.

TO THE GREEN COMMITTEES.

Wishing to be of some assistance to you, as many times Green Committees are at a loss to find out where they may be able to find someone who will give them information relative to the care and maintenance of their golf course in general, we wish to say that we shall be only too pleased, upon application, to answer questions that may arise with you from time to time in connection with the care of putting greens or fair greens.

Our experience in this department is certainly very extensive, and as a result of long, practical experience, we are in a position to give the very best advice possible.

We are probably responsible for 50 per cent of the golf courses in the United States of America, if not a greater number than that, and we can save you money by assuring you that when work is done by us it is the result of years of attention given to this particular department of the game.

There are many who essay this task, who have no earthly idea of economy, and who are entirely regardless of the exorbitant charges they saddle on clubs who have sought their services, yet are loud in their attestations of their ability to do better than anyone else. A good golf course is largely a matter of evolution, and it is foolish to go to work and spend tens of thousands of dollars upon a golf course in its inception in this part of the world, when the resultant conditions make a good deal of the work done of no value later. Many do

this, with other people's money, who are placed on Green Committees for a short term, for they know their responsibility ends with their term in office. Remember climatic conditions are vastly different on this broad continent. What does for one part of the country will certainly not do for another. Soils vary also, and adaptation must ever be taken into account. Remember you have as fine grasses in your own country as can be found anywhere. Don't imagine you require to go abroad to get grass that will give you perfect greens, and for that reason pay exorbitant prices for the same. Exercise a little common sense in this matter the same as you do in the running of your business, for you know that when your books are wrong in your accounting department you naturally look for the services of not an ordinary bookkeeper, but an expert. It will save you money in the long run by getting the very best and we can assure you we can provide it. Never mind the many reasons that advertisers of grass seed are using for their unprecedented prices of grass seed, owing, some claim, to drought in Europe, and thereby charge twice as much as the seed is worth. You have all the grass seed at your own door for this purpose without paying such fancy prices. Never mind the seed doctor stunt, which is an "ad" gotten up to pull wool over your eyes. No grass seed is passed on a perpetually moving belt before the sharp eyes of girls trained to the work, who have the ability to fasten on intruding weeds. This may be all right for beans and peas, etc., but not for grass seed. Yet this sort of literature is gotten up to create the impression among those who do not know that this is the *modus operandi* pursued by some as a pretext for charging such exorbitant prices for grass seed. Such a course is never pursued. It's impossible commercially. We can demonstrate to you, if you are interested, quicker results derived from grass seed, stripped from grasses grown in the country, in various parts, than has ever been gotten from imported seed yet. Write to us for prices. You will find them right.

If you have any wish to remodel your course, or are thinking of seeking new grounds and would need the services of an expert to lay out your new grounds for you, or remodel the old one, we wish to state that we are in a position, second to none in the country, to give you the best service in this particular line.

Our experience embraces a period in this country of over twenty years, doing work in practically every State of the Union. Our charges are moderate indeed, and if we can serve you in any shape or way either in laying out new golf courses, remodeling old ones, looking over land with a view to proving its adaptability for this purpose, telling you what seed to sow, how to sow it, and supplying you with it at a reasonable cost, or, as to the maintenance of your course, bunkering the same, etc., etc., we shall be well satisfied.

ROLLING OF GREENS.

Devereux Emmet of Garden City some time ago had an article in "Golf," which many of our green committee men would do well to heed. Advice along this line can rarely ever be general in this country owing to its size and the variety of adaptation and climatic condition that prevails, yet the condition that many of our golf courses are found in from time to time after a torrid spell, or after a severe winter, impels one to ask the question, Is there not a cause? We believe there is, and from our observation, Mr. Emmet strikes the keynote of the whole matter when he says that our fair greens are becoming root bound, hermetically sealed, and waterproof, thereby making it almost impossible for nature to be at all favorably disposed toward us. In short, they are rolled altogether too much. At one of the Chicago courses, where a heavy cutter is constantly employed on one part of the golf course and the ordinary horse mowers on the other, that end of the golf course where the heavy mower is not used shows conclusively its superiority in the nature and texture of the turf, and is certainly more free from weeds, and the soil is certainly in much better shape. This result can be seen any day on any of the courses

round the city of Chicago, although sometimes the comparison is not quite so apparent.

As Mr. Emmet points out, for a new course the use of a heavy roller or automower is a perfect Godsend up to a certain point, yet it has been our experience that if the ground of a new golf course has been properly prepared the use of an automower or a roller should be limited to a matter of a week or ten days. A sure way to injure the soil is by packing to exclude the air, for the reason that the activities of the chemical agents in the soil is thereby lessened, and thus the making of plant food available is in great measure retarded. On the other hand, when the soil is maintained in a more friable state, and the air is allowed entrance, oxygen being such an active element and combining freely with elements in all sorts of substances, it naturally follows that chemical action and change more actively take place. Hence reasons for good and bad fair greens in very many instances. Withal, nature is more kind to us than we are to it, and many times we see conditions exist of a splendid nature on a fair green, not because of what is being done, but in spite of it.

The nature of the soil on fully 90 per cent of the golf courses in the western country will not permit of this packing, and if one keeps his eyes open evidences of this can be seen any day almost on any course that is visited. On courses where grass grew a few years ago in luxuriance, and free from weeds, one is shocked to see that more weeds exist in many instances than grass and infinitely more than in the rough and upon which no work of this kind has been done. The reason is not far to seek. In the rough, the water fall is conserved, not only because of the ranker growth, but because the soil was in a better state of receptivity to take it in, the rain fall being better absorbed and thus augmenting the water reserves, and providing the moisture necessary to give vigor to the grass growth and eliminating in great measure the propagating of weed life. On the other hand, the method pursued of constantly rolling and cutting the fair green has practically raised a surface almost as hard as asphalt through which only a small percentage of the rainfall ever percolates, but running off into low places sours the ground, kills the grass and makes a splendid place for the germination of every weed that is blown on to it. Weeds with large tap roots, unlike the rhizomes of grass, bore down and thrive where it is impossible for grass to do so. Who has not seen evidences of this kind on almost every course he has played upon, yet how slow are those in charge of affairs willing to use common sense methods in the pursuit of the end they have in view.

Water is of so much importance to the life of the grass that we see thousands of dollars spent annually in the piping of putting and fair greens all over the country and yet by the methods pursued of packing and caking the soil the object sought to be gained is in great measure nullified. When it is considered that water is the most essential food of plant life it is easily seen why all this expenditure. The water acts upon the plant food in the ground by turning all food materials into solution, thus making them available for absorption. Hence it should be the aim of those looking after the golf course to see that the ground is kept in as friable a shape as is possible—that the porosity of both fair and putting greens is always maintained, when we are sure that the amount of water necessary for their maintenance will never be so great as under the present method so prevalent of continually rolling; and the textures of the grass will be better.

PUTTING GREENS.

As often happens, owing to the vagaries of the winter in the western hemisphere, putting greens suffer extensively from winter-kill. There are many reasons that can be brought forward to account for this, one of the most apparent being lack of a snow covering—the snowfall not being sufficient to allow the protection necessary to preserve the turf against repeated thaws and frosts.

One thing that should make itself apparent to the average Green Committee man or greenkeeper is that the only way to overcome this occurring winter by winter in this western country, where such extremes in temperature usually prevail, is to see to it that, in the building of new putting greens or in remodeling old ones, a perfect system of drainage is installed. Rarely, if ever, do you find greens suffering from winter-kill where the subsoil is sand or gravel, the reason being no doubt that the porosity of the soil is sufficient in itself to carry off all the moisture, thereby lessening the effects of Jack Frost's work upon the roots and making it possible for his opponent, King Sol, to find it quite an easy task, through his beneficent rays, to offset; but in all heavy soils where the subsoil is clay and where such porosity is limited, means will have to be adopted to preclude the possibility of gravitational water standing, else a repetition of what has occurred in other years in the western country will be a sure result, namely, winter-killed putting greens.

Of course to accomplish the making of greens similar to those which obtain on the links in Scotland or on the sandy soils of the Atlantic seaboard, a good deal of expense is entailed which would probably be more than the average club would be willing to expend. It certainly would be quite an item, but when one considers that the creative power of country club life is practically the game of golf, and looks at the elaborate club houses that are being built, there is no reason why the game which creates the whole thing should be relegated into such a small corner and only a small percentage of the income devoted to the building up and maintenance of the same. It can readily be argued that because of the greater distances to travel to the club in this country it is necessary that more elaborate club houses be built and maintained than on the other side, which no doubt in measure is quite true, but it should not be done at the expense of the golf course.

With many years' experience in the game of golf and its requirements, one would think much would have been learned in that time, but it seems after all that there is a sad lack of knowledge in many of the rudimentary principles. In the economy of the management of clubs we usually find a new Green Committee coming in with each succeeding year and no wonder the greens, as a rule, suffer. The men who are usually appointed to these duties are perfectly willing to admit that their knowledge of agronomy and agrostology is, at the most, academical, but that they are willing to learn and if, perchance, through interchange of thought and observation, they have learned anything in the course of the year, another year sees a new committee in place of the old one, and once again there is a new beginning. When we look at some of the clubs, however, that have pursued a more sane policy and have had Green Committees serve for a term of from five to ten years, we find a different state of things prevalent. We find intelligent management, greens in better shape than anywhere else, and it is only rightly so that this should be, as they have a chance to commence each succeeding year where they left off in the previous one, and the knowledge so acquired is invaluable to them and to others if they will only see it. A good golf course is a matter of evolution, and unless one can profit by past experience there can be no benefit.

In the building of a putting green on an inland course, one should seek to imitate nature as nearly as possible. By this is meant the soil condition that obtains where we consider the best greens are to be found.

On the links in Scotland, where the best golf courses are said to be, there is just enough loam on the top of pure sand to give nourishment to a short, crisp and curly grass, which makes the best kind of a putting green that can be found anywhere. Of course such a grass cannot be grown here with success. It is practically indigenous to that soil and the climatic conditions which exist over there.

At one of the clubs around Chicago the method was tried, I understand, a few years ago, but as to whether it was persevered in I cannot say. I was told that the idea was abandoned. However, for the benefit of those who would wish to have greens that would give them

a minimum of worry the following directions may be acceptable. It will be evident at once that a putting green that is well drained is a better place for grass roots to spread in than one that is often wet from standing water—not on the surface but unseen to the eye—at the water table. The reasons are that the plant foods are more easily secured, there is more warmth in the soil and more air can be used, consequently a better condition all around that is conducive to growth.

Dig out your green to a depth of eighteen inches, then throw in about six inches of broken stone and cinders mixed. Roll down thoroughly, after which put on the same quantity of lake or sea sand, which will leave another six inches for the soil. Great care should be used in the selection of this top soil, and sand should be thoroughly mixed with it, according to its density. *Well rotted* stable manure should also be used to add humus to the soil. A thorough mixing of this manure and sandy soil would thus make for a splendid green, when one would have just as fine a bed as could be found anywhere for the propagation of the grasses best suited to the climatic conditions which exist. Of course the initial cost of such greens would be considerable, but would it not pay, in the matter of larger organizations that are just commencing, to have the work done in this way? The drainage would be perfect, the freedom from gravitational water standing and worm casts would be something to be thankful for and the nature of the grass which could be grown thereupon would be refined to a remarkable degree.

The care of the greens would be a good deal simplified, as with the mania for rolling, which seems to possess some of our Green Committees, little harm could be done on a green built up in this fashion. There would be so little soil to pack that even this could be done with impunity, although we never approve of it; that is, too much rolling under any conditions.

One might think also that the amount of water necessary to water these greens would add very much to the cost of maintenance. That might be true, but if a little judgment was exercised in the cutting of the greens there need be no extra cost added. There is a very pernicious habit in vogue in this country, which we consider a very foolish one, and that is cutting greens while the dew is on the grass. Always remember that "ilka blade of grass hauds its aln drap o' dew" and this is one of nature's most beneficent aids in the nourishment of grass life; and yet we see the mowers at work early in the morning cutting off blades of grass with the dew upon them, which under the heat of the sun is evaporated in a short time. It not only is taking away a great deal of the very best nourishment of plant life, but it never makes a good job in cutting the grass at such a time. Why not defer the cutting of the grass until the dew has been absorbed, say, until after 10 o'clock in the morning? This could be done without any trouble, except probably at exceptional times during the tournaments. If the dews were left to be absorbed naturally there would not be so much water required upon any putting green. Where this pointer has been given and attended to greens were in much better condition than where this was not done previously.

Naturally, on many of our courses methods so radical will never be attempted, yet a method of draining them by tiling should be resorted to if the desire is to have greens in good shape after the repeated thaws and frosts of a hard winter. A little judgment exercised by the greenkeeper during a wet spell will determine where the gravitational water stands on a rolling green, and his desire should be to lead the water off by means of a drain tile to another point where its presence will be less injurious. A judicious expenditure of money in this direction would give the quietus to many of the kicks one is accustomed to hear every spring leveled at the Green Committee when they take up the reigns of government.

There is no doubt about it, we have a great deal to learn in the building and care of putting greens, but we feel convinced if we just stop and think for a few moments, there are many common sense ideas that would appeal to us which should work for better conditions prevalent in this connection all around.

SANDING OF PUTTING GREENS.

The late Tom Morris, St. Andrews' Grand Old Man of golf, has been and is made the casus belli between green committees and golfers in a way that he little dreamt of. Many years ago, in giving advice regarding work to be done on a certain golf course to bring greens into shape, he uttered a sentence which to some has become axiomatic —"hand on the sand." This advice, coming from a greenkeeper of his experience and ability, would doubtless carry a great deal of weight with a great number and, if adhered to discreetly, would result in splendid results. But this is where the great harm has been done; some have been so foolish as to blindly follow this advice without first finding out all about the conditions that obtained which called forth such a remark, as to whether their greens, upon which they carried out this admonition, were in a similar state to the ones he spoke of and whether the same method of treatment could be applied with beneficial effect or otherwise. In the majority of cases the answer is "No!"

Sand is a splendid thing for many purposes, and for a putting green where the soil is heavy and the growth rank the judicious use of sand is of great value. Sand has a twofold action when applied to a putting green. It acts as an aerater of the soil, the sharp particles forcing their way through the closely packed loam and thereby starting chemical action in the soil, by breaking up and allowing the various elements that go to build up plant life to become available, at the same time allowing the soil to receive a certain amount of moisture which if closely packed it would be impossible to get.

This is one of the chief reasons why so much watering is necessary to keep putting greens in good condition. A great deal of the water sprinkled (either naturally or artificially) never gets to the lower regions where the water stores are held. It is lost by surface drainage, owing to the surface soil being so tight and closely packed and thus becoming in a measure waterproof.

In the making of new greens on a stiff clay loam one of the best things that can be done, is to see to it that plenty of good sharp sand is spread over the land when plowed or spaded up. This will have the effect of making the soil much more porous, and allow of gravitational water getting more readily to the water table instead of running off.

Sand is also a refiner of the growth and a deterrent to rankness, and here is where so much harm is done. Anyone who has not made a study of the conditions that exist should not blindly "hand on the sand," as is sometimes done in the fall of the year to the depth, as we have often seen it, of an inch or more, with such disastrous effects. Neither in the spring of the year, either, generally. Of course, in both cases, sometimes because of the virility of the soil and the amount of its food content no harm has been done, but we just wish it understood that such methods cannot be followed generally. Every case must be decided on its merits.

In the first instance, if done, it usually serves as a knockout to the already dying grass; if put on at the commencement of the spring season it has usually the effect of making growth backward. Nature is reasserting itself, and, instead of being retarded, it should be assisted. We would suggest as the result of observation that the best time to sand greens is probably after they have been opened to play upon, and then sprinkle sand upon them every month for a period of at least four or five months, never at any time too much, but just enough that a good shower of rain will have the effect of washing it in. This will have the effect of filling up all unevenness of surface, retarding rankness of growth, adding to the porosity of the soil and thus allowing of nitrification to take place more readily, and at the same time have no detrimental effect on the green at all. "A little and often" should be the treatment, when the result obtained will make for as fast and true a putting green as one could wish for.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

The Standard Golf Ball

In a statement on the general discussion of the standardization of the golf ball, Mr. H. T. Curtiss, manager Spalding Golf Ball Factory, says:

"Our attitude as manufacturers is strongly opposed to standardization, and in that opinion we are governed by two motives: First, we do not wish to see the game harmed, in view of our interest in it; and, second, we do not wish to be placed in the position, as manufacturers, where the ruling body tells us to make one thing and the body of golfers demands another, a result inevitable enough, if anything radical is attempted.

"However, we do believe that an indefinite and continued increase in golf ball distances would be undesirable, and that therefore it would be wise to standardize, at least to this extent, to wit: in a broad and general way limit manufacture to present conditions of construction and materials (broadly defined) and bar all future freaks, such as compressed airs or gases, actual energizing substances, steel balls, etc.

"I feel certain that the golf ball has now reached its practical limits as regards distance, and I state that on many years' experience in this sort of experimentation with unequaled resources as regards equipment and devices. In fact, no new principle in golf ball construction has come to light since 1910. The improvements (a reduction in size amounting to 25/1000 of an inch and an increase in weight of hardly over half a pennyweight) have all been in the nature of refinements—mere minute details making for a more perfect whole. Nearly all of that is now behind us and there exists under present methods little chance indeed for another Haskell upheaval.

"There is a comparatively intense feeling in Britain favoring standardization on the part of a minority of golfers at least. This feeling is to be partially explained by the fact that in Britain during the war normal golf ball development was checked. In America it was not. What to us has been merely about the last step approaching finality has seemed a great leap to them.

"The small heavy ball to-day is an expert's tool. It is not easy to play it. It lies close, it stops only when a player knows how to stop it, but in the hands of an expert acts beautifully in this respect and always, let it be remembered, it arrives by the air route. It is a finely tuned, high-powered instrument in skilled hands, and to bar it would without question tend to lower the quality of golf to some degree. It would in a perceptible manner have a tendency to lower professional play.

"It has been my observation that it is the older golfers (in age) who almost universally favor standardization and oppose the small heavy ball, both here and in Britain. A vote taken in Pinehurst last winter, at which place golfers representing twenty-two States were present, on this subject, showed approximately 74 per cent. opposed and 26 per cent. favoring."

The winter play in the South is usually a forerunner of what may be expected in the following golf season throughout the country. In this connection, the following will show the important part played by Spalding golf balls.

In every golfing resort there was an evident preponderance of Spalding balls being used, more particularly the "50" and "30."

In the professional tournaments, six out of eight were won by players who used the "50" ball. Hagen won at Belleair; Barnes won at Asheville; Hutchison won at Tampa; Hutchison won at Deland; Diegel won at Boca Grande; McLeod won at Pinehurst. Each of these great golfers used the Spalding "50" throughout.

In the amateur events the percentage of golfers using the "50" and "30" was unusually high, quite 90 per cent. of the leading golfers, both men and women, playing the Spalding ball.

For example, in the North and South Amateur Championship, held at Pinehurst: Of the sixteen leading players who qualified to play off by match play, ten used the "50" and three used the "30."

At Belleair: In the amateur tournament the leading sixteen players all played a Spalding ball.

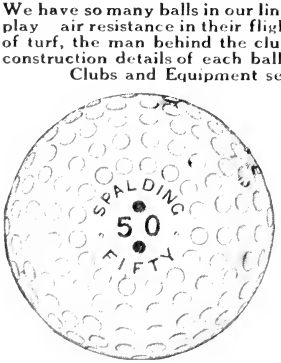
In the North and South Championship for women: Of the sixteen leading players who qualified to play off by match play, fourteen used the Spalding "30" ball.

Such a sweeping endorsement of the Spalding golf ball on the part of the country's most prominent golfers is something of which to be proud.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

SPALDING GOLF BALLS, 1920

We have so many balls in our line because it takes not a few to cover the varying conditions of play—air resistance in their flight, controllability around the green, season of year, condition of turf, the man behind the club—and we therefore respectfully call your attention to the construction details of each ball shown. Catalogue showing complete line of Spalding Golf Clubs and Equipment sent on request to any A. G. Spalding & Bros. Store.



SPALDING FIFTY

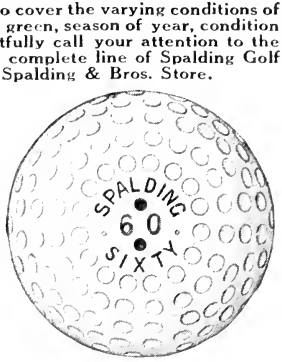
Sinks in water; size 1.630 inch; weight 1.69 ounce; compression average 4½.

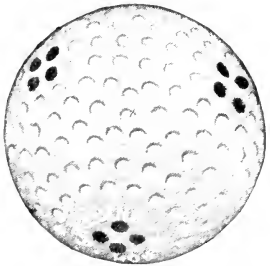
Each, $1.00—$12.00 Doz.

SPALDING SIXTY

Sinks in water; size 1.655 inch; weight 1.64 ounce; compression average 7.

Each, $1.00—$12.00 Doz.





SPALDING FORTY

Sinks in water; size 1.665 inch; weight 1.70 ounce; compression average 4½.

Each, $1.00—$12.00 Doz.

SPALDING THIRTY

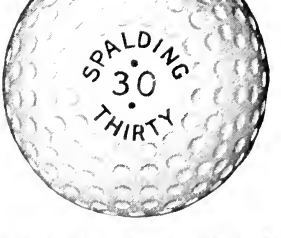
Sinks in water; size 1.630 inch; weight 1.64 ounce; compression average 4½.

Each, $1.00 $12.00 Doz.

RED HONOR

Sinks in water; four dark red dots repeated six times; dimple marking; size 1.665 inch; weight 1.68 ounce; compression average 6.

Each, 90c.—$10.80 Doz.



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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

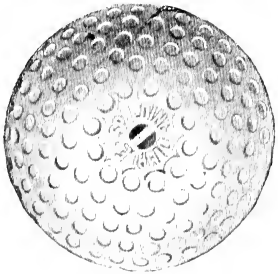
PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE—THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

SPALDING GOLF BALLS, 1920

All Spalding Golf Balls are manufactured by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Complete golf ball descriptive folder sent on request.



GLORY DIMPLE

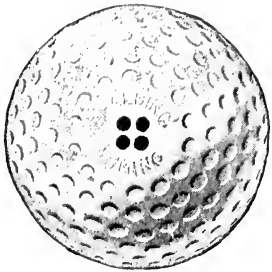
Floats in water; Red, White and Blue Dots; size 1.710 inch; weight 1.44 ounce; compression average 8. The very best floating ball on the market.

Each, 75c. $9.00 Dozen

BABY DIMPLE

Another old favorite, *smallish* in size, but very *large* in demand. A fine all around ball. Size 1.655 inch; weight 1.52 ounce; compression average 7½.

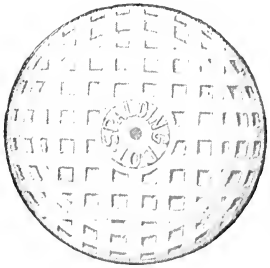
Each, 75c. $9.00 Dozen



BLACK DOMINO

Sinks in water; four black dots; size 1.710 inch; weight 1.63 ounce; compression average 7. A full size, well made ball.

Each, 60c. $7.20 Dozen



GREEN DOT MESH

Mesh marking. Sinks in water; one green dot; size 1.710 inch; weight 1.66 ounce; compression average 6.

Each, 60c. $7.20 Dozen

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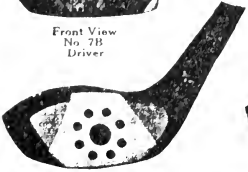
Sole of No. 7B Brassie

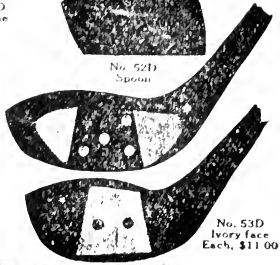
Sole of No. 53D Driver or Brassie

No. 52D Spoon
Each, $8.50
Fiber Face



Front View No. 7B Driver

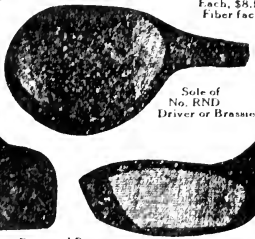
Front View No. 53D



No. 52D Spoon

No. 53D Ivory face
Each, $11.00

No. 7B
Driver or Brassie
Each, $7.50
Bulls-eye face

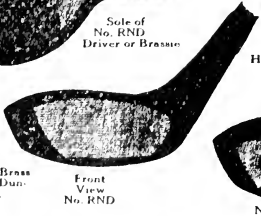


Sole of No. RND Driver or Brassie

Head sawed to show bottom view triple insert
No. RNJ
Pat. November 8, 1910
Pat. December 7, 1909

Phantom cut showing front view triple insert
No. RNJ
Pat. November 8, 1910
Pat. December 7, 1909

No. RND. Spalding Patented Brass Back Pat. December 7, 1909, with Duncan model weighted head. Plain face. Each, $8.00



Front View No. RND

No. RNJ
Spalding Triple Insert Face
Pat. December 8, 1910
combined with Patented Brass Back
Pat. December 7, 1909
Each, $8.00

No. RN
Spalding Patented Brass Back
Pat. December 7, 1909
Plain Face. Each, $7.00

ILLUSTRATED GOLF BALL FOLDER SENT ANYWHERE ON REQUEST

No. BP. Spalding Biddle Patent
Pat. August 22, 1911
"Skooter" Driver
Copyright 1913
Each, $8.00

No. BP
Spalding Biddle Patent
Pat. August 22, 1911
Brassie
Each, $8.00

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SPALDING CADDY BAGS

No. WS

No. 800

Spalding Canvas Caddy Bags

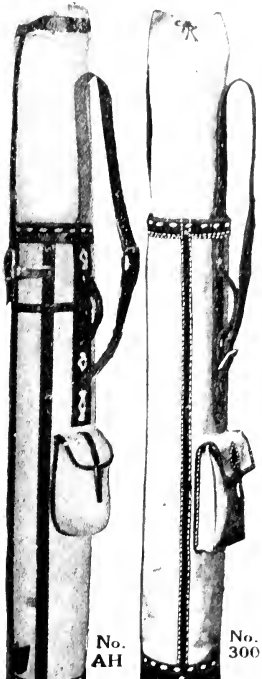
No. WS. Best quality white or brown duck; tan or black leather trimmings; white leather lacing; reinforcing steel strips, leather covered; umbrella attachment; brass patent buckle lock to fasten water proof hood; brass trimmings. Diam., 7 or 8 in. Ea., $22.00

Spalding Corduroy Caddy Bags

No. 800. Best quality tan English corduroy, reinforcing strips of steel, leather covered; black leather trimmings. Tunnel hood with padlock fastening. Diameter, 7½ inches. . . . . Each, $20.00

Special Sewed Offset Bottom used on all Spalding Caddy Bags listed on this page. This style bottom (Pat'd May 5, 1914) more than triples ordinary life of bag. We also use the reinforcing bottom ring and the brass drag plate to increase life of bag.

Style of Hood on No. AH Bag



No. AH

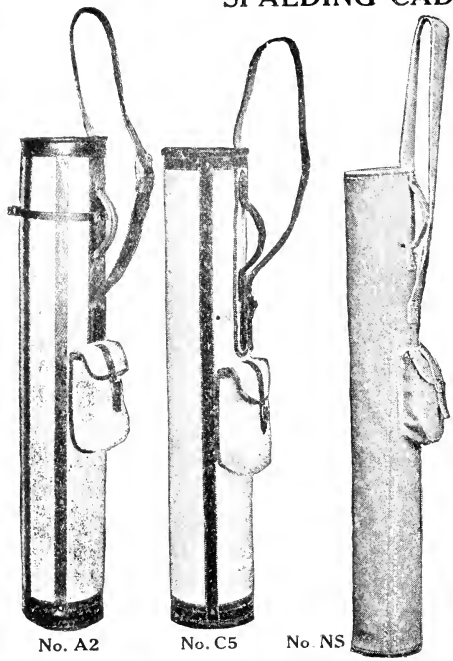
No. 300

Duck and Canvas Covered Caddy Bags

No. AH. Best quality white or brown duck; tan leather trimmings; complete with hood to cover clubs; equipped with good quality buckle lock; brass trimmings; reinforcing steel strips, leather covered; white leather lacing; umbrella attachment. Diameter, 6 inches. . . . . Each, $18.00

No. 300. White canvas; black leather trimmings; steel reinforcing ribs; leather covered. Split hood, with padlock. Patent offset leather bottom. Diameter, 6 in. Each, $15.00

SPALDING CADDY BAGS



No. A2 No. C5 No. NS

No. **A2.** Good quality white or brown duck; tan leather trimmings; reinforcing steel strips, leather covered; brass trimmings. Diameter, 6 inches.
Each, **$15.00**

No. **A2L.** Ladies, otherwise the same as No. A2. . . . . Each, **$15.00**

No. **C5.** Special white duck; black leather trimmings; steel reinforcing strips; leather covered; large ball pocket; leather offset bottom; brass fittings. Diameter, 6 inches . . Each, **$10.00**

Sunday Caddy Bags

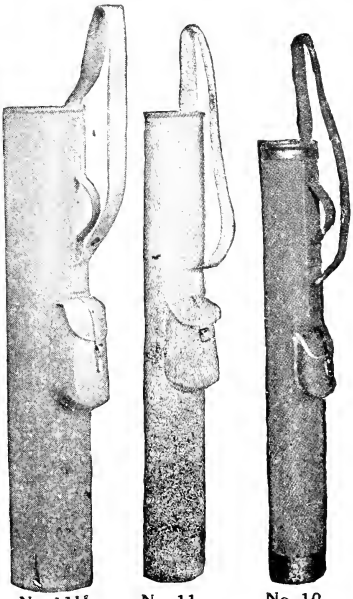
No. **NS.** New style Sunday bag. White duck.
Each, **$4.00**

No **11H.** White duck throughout, with heavy web shoulder strap and handle; ball pocket; duck covered bottom. Diameter, 5½ inches . . . Each, **$3.00**

No. **11.** Made of white duck throughout, with ball pocket and heavy shoulder strap; duck covered bottom. Diameter, 4½ inches **$2.00**

Caddy Bag for Children

No. **10.** White duck, with black leather trimmings; webbing shoulder strap; ball pocket; leather bottom. diameter, 3⅝ inches . . . . . Each, **2.50**



No. 11H No. 11 No. 10

We letter bags with initials, etc., on special order. Prices on application.

Special Sewed Offset Bottom used on all Spalding Caddy Bags listed on this page except Nos. 11H, 11 and 10.

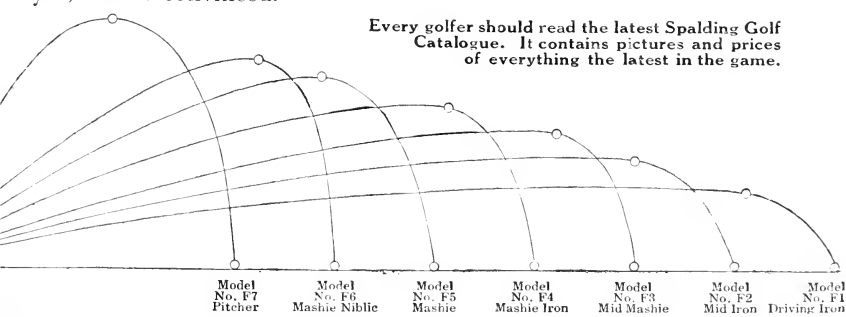
Spalding Kro-Flite Golf Irons

It is no exaggeration to say that probably eighty per cent. of golfers do not face their club right in addressing the ball. The angles of the different blades are more or less confusing and off play or poor trajectory results. The Kro-Flite marking (patent applied for) is an index that directly catches the eye the minute the ball is addressed, the index line being a prolongation of the center line of the shaft. Squared to the line of play, the hands naturally fall to the right position—the blade lies right for the shot and "direction" is improved to a very considerable degree.

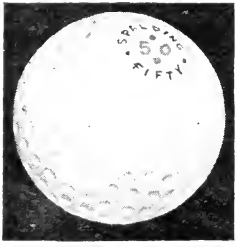
Another point—did you ever hit a base ball at the end of the bat? Remember the sting? Well, a golf iron rounded too much at the nose will give exactly the same sensation. Therefore, by extending the nose a trifle and getting the weight beyond the point of contact, as in the Kro-Flite line, we secure that "sweetness" of "feel" that helps make golf a joy forever.

A prominent Western golfer, when shown the club, said: "I consider that the greatest step forward in club construction in years." Try it, and be convinced.

Every golfer should read the latest Spalding Golf Catalogue. It contains pictures and prices of everything the latest in the game.



Club for Every Distance. Diagram Illustrating Trajectory or Line of Flight of Ball Played with Different Kro-Flite Irons



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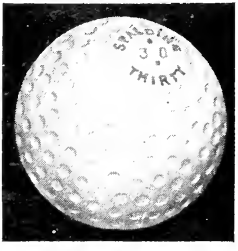

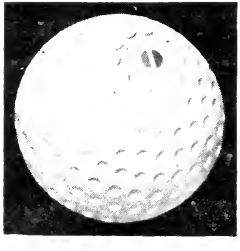

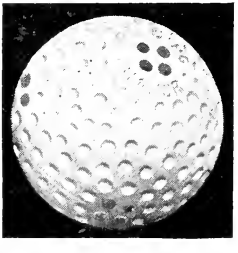

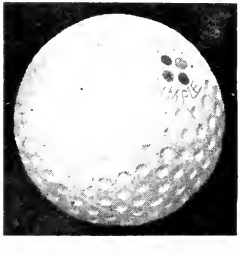

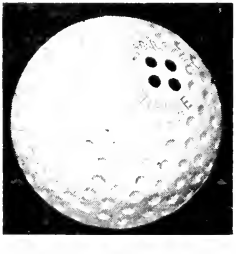

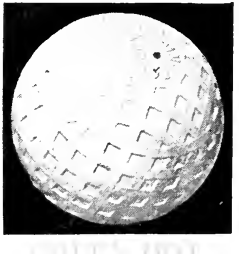

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Preface

The United States Golf Association, in making these Rulings and Interpretations, has made few changes in the wording, or in the import, of the Rules of Golf, as adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, and has only added such definitions and explanations as appeared to be called for, or suggested by custom and decisions of competent experts.

The Interpretations and Decisions marked R. & A. have been taken from the decisions as rendered by the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and are used with their permission.

The Rules of Golf

As Approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, September, 1912, and as adopted by the United States Golf Association, January 11, 1913. Effective February 1, 1913.

Together with Recommendations, Form and Make of Golf Clubs, Etiquette, Special Rules for Match Play Competitions, Rules for Three Ball, Best Ball and Four Ball Matches, Special Rules for Stroke Competitions.

DEFINITIONS.

Side. (1) A "side" consists either of one player or of two players. If one player play against another the match is called "a single." If two play against two, each side playing one ball, the match is called "a foursome." If one play against two playing one ball between them, the match is called a "three-some."

Advice. (2) "Advice" is any counsel or suggestion which could influence a player in determining the line of play, in the choice of a club, or in the method of making a stroke.

A player may ask anyone to indicate the line to the hole before the shot is played. (R. & A.)

Course. (3) The "Course" is the whole area within which play is permitted; more particularly, it is the ground between the holes which is specially prepared for play.

Teeing-ground. (4) The "teeing-ground" is the starting place for a hole. The front of each teeing-ground shall be indicated by two marks placed in a line as nearly as possible at right angles to the line of play, and the teeing ground shall include a rectangular space of the depth of two club lengths directly behind the line indicated by the two marks.

Through the green. (5) "Through the green" is all ground on which play is permitted, except hazards and the putting-green of the hole that is being played.

(6) A "hazard" is any bunker, water (except casual water), ditch (unless accepted by Local Rule), bush, sand, path, or road. Sand blown on to the grass, or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, bare patches, sheep tracks, snow, and ice are not hazards. Hazard.

Heather is not a hazard. (R. & A.)
Bent is not a hazard. (R. & A.)
Long Grass is not a hazard unless within the boundaries of a hazard. (R. & A.)
A "Bunker" is a depression in the ground where the natural soil is exposed, and sometimes top dressed with softer soil or sand. It is the duty of the Authorities in charge of the golf course to define its hazards by Local Rules. (R. & A.)

(7) "Casual water" is any temporary accumulation of water (whether caused by rainfall, flooding, or otherwise) which is not one of the ordinary and recognized hazards of the course. Casua water.

The definition of "water" in the term "Casual water" is any water which interferes with the lie of the ball or the stance of the player. (R. & A.)

(8) "Out of bounds" is all ground on which play is prohibited. Out of Bounds.

(9) A ball is "out of bounds" when the greater part of it lies within a prohibited area. Ball, when out of bounds.

(10) The "putting-green" is all ground, except hazards, within twenty yards of the hole. Putting green.

(11) The hole shall be 4¼ inches in diameter, and at least 4 inches deep. If a metal lining be used, it shall be sunk below the lip of the hole, and its outer diameter shall not exceed 4¼ inches. Hole.

(12) The term "loose impediments" denotes any obstructions not fixed or growing, and includes dung, worm-casts, mole-hills, snow and ice. Loose impediments

Loose Stones are "Loose Impediments." (R. & A.)
Rocks embedded in the ground come under the head of "things fixed." Rule 15. (R. & A.)
A sand box placed at a teeing-ground is a "loose impediment." (R. & A.)
A live worm is a "loose impediment" and may be lifted. (R. & A.)

(13) A "stroke" is the forward movement of the club made with the intention of striking the ball, or any contact between the head of the club and the Stroke.

ball, resulting in movement of the ball, except in case of a ball accidentally knocked off a tee (Rule 2 (1)).

If a ball leaves its original position when the player has taken his stance in addressing the ball and moves in the slightest degree and does not merely oscillate, it has moved, and the movement constitutes a stroke, not a penalty stroke. (R. & A.)

Penalty stroke. (14) A "penalty stroke" is a stroke added to the score of a side under certain rules, and does not affect the rotation of play.

Honour. (15) The side which plays off first from a teeing-ground is said to have the "honour."

Teeing. (16) In "teeing," the ball may be placed on the ground, or on sand or other substance, in order to raise it off the ground.

There is no specified method of placing a ball, and the player is at liberty to drop it. (R. & A.)

Addressing the ball. (17) A player has "addressed the ball" when he has taken his stance and grounded his club, or, if in a hazard, when he has taken his stance preparatory to striking at the ball.

In play. (18) A ball is "in play" as soon as the player has made a stroke at a teeing-ground, and it remains in play until holed out, except when lifted in accordance with the rules.

Ball deemed to move. (19) A ball is deemed to "move" if it leave its original position in the least degree; but it is not considered to "move" if it merely oscillate and come to rest in its original position.

Ball, lost. (20) A ball is "lost" if it be not found within five minutes after the search for it has begun.

Terms used in reckoning game. (21) The reckoning of strokes is kept by the terms—"the odd," "two more," "three more," etc., and "one off three," "one off two," "the like." The reckoning of holes is kept by the terms—so many "holes up," or "all even," and so many "to play."

A side is said to be "dormie" when it is as many holes up as there are holes remaining to be played.

Umpire and Referee. (22) An "umpire" decides questions of fact; a "referee" decides questions of Golfing Law.

GENERAL AND THROUGH THE GREEN.

RULE I.

Mode of play. (1) "The Game of Golf is played by two sides, each playing its own ball, with clubs made in con-

formity with the directions laid down in the clause on the 'Form and Make of Golf Clubs'."

The game consists in each side playing a ball from a teeing-ground into a hole by successive strokes. The hole is won by the side which holes its ball in fewer strokes than the opposing side, except as otherwise provided for in the Rules.

The hole is halved if both sides hole out in the same number of strokes.

(2) A match consists of one round of the course unless it be otherwise agreed. A match is won by the side which is leading by a number of holes greater than the number of holes remaining to be played. **Conditions of match.**

A match is halved if each side win the same number of holes.

Matches constituted of singles, threesomes, or foursomes shall have precedence of and be entitled to pass any other kind of match. **Priority on the course.**

A single player has no standing, and shall always give way to a match of any kind.

Any match playing a whole round shall be entitled to pass a match playing a shorter round.

If a match fail to keep its place on the green, and lose in distance more than one clear hole on the players in front, it may be passed, on request being made.

Two players playing a single ball are treated as a single player. (R. & A.)

RULE II.

(1) A match begins by each side playing a ball from the first teeing-ground. **Priority on the teeing-ground**

A ball played from outside the limits of the teeing-ground may be at once recalled by the opposing side, and may be re-teed without penalty.

If a ball, when not in play, fall off a tee, or be knocked off a tee by the player in addressing it, it may be re-teed without penalty; if the ball be struck when so moving, no penalty shall be incurred.

In Stroke Competition if a competitor play his first stroke from outside the limits of the teeing ground, he shall count that stroke, tee a ball, and play his second stroke from within these limits. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification. (R. & A.)

(2) The option of taking the honour at the first teeing-ground shall, if necessary, be decided by lot. **The honour**

A ball played by a player when his opponent should have had the honour may be at once recalled by the opposing side, and may be re-teed without penalty.

The side which wins a hole shall take the honour at the next teeing-ground. If a hole has been halved, the side which had the honour at the previous teeing-ground shall retain it.

On beginning a new match, the winner of the long match in the previous round shall take the honour; if the previous long match was halved, the side which last won a hole shall take the honour.

RULE III.

Order of play in threesome and foursome.

In a threesome or foursome the partners shall strike off alternately from the teeing-grounds, and shall strike alternately during the play of each hole.

If a player play when his partner should have played, his side shall lose the hole.

In Stroke Competition violation of this Rule is disqualification. (R. & A.)
In Match Play, loss of the hole. (R. & A.)
A penalty stroke does not affect the rotation of play. (R. & A.)

RULE IV.

Asking advice.

(1) A player may not ask for nor willingly receive advice from any one except his own caddie, his partner or his partner's caddie.

Information as to strokes played.

(2) A player is entitled at any time during the play of a hole to ascertain from his opponent the number of strokes the latter has played; if the opponent give wrong information as to the number of strokes he has played, he shall lose the hole unless he correct his mistake before the player has played another stroke.

An exception to this Rule is that anyone can indicate the line to the hole. (R. & A.)
In Stroke Competition the penalty is disqualification. (R. & A.)
In Match Play the penalty is the loss of the hole. (R. & A.)

Advice from forecaddie.

(3) A player may employ a forecaddie, but may not receive advice from him.

In Match Play the penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.
In Stroke Competition the penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

(4) When playing through the green, or from a hazard, a player may have the line to the hole indicated to him, but no mark shall be placed, nor shall anyone stand on the proposed line, in order to indicate it, while the stroke is being made. **Indicating line of play.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play.
The penalty for a breach of this rule in Stroke Competition shall be the loss of two strokes.

RULE V.

The ball must be fairly struck at with the head of the club, not pushed, scraped nor spooned. **Ball to be fairly struck at.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play.
The penalty for a breach of this rule in Stroke Competition shall be two strokes.

RULE VI.

A ball must be played wherever it lies or the hole be given up, except as otherwise provided for in the Rules and Local Rules. **Ball played wherever it lies**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition. (See Rule 2, Stroke Competition.)

RULE VII.

When the balls are in play, the ball farther from the hole shall be played first. Through the green, or in a hazard, if a player play when his opponent should have played, the opponent may at once recall the stroke. A ball so recalled shall be dropped as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty. **The ball farther from hole played first.**

For teeing ground, see Rule 2 (2); for putting green, see Rule 31 (2).

RULE VIII.

A ball shall be dropped in the following manner: The player himself shall drop it. He shall face the hole, stand erect, and drop the ball behind him over his shoulder. **How to drop a ball**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

If, in the act of dropping, the ball touch the player, he shall incur no penalty, and, if it roll into

a hazard, the player may re-drop the ball without penalty.

RULE IX.

Ball not to be touched except in addressing, for identification.

(1) A ball in play may not be touched before the hole is played out, except as provided for in the Rules.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be one stroke in Match or Stroke Competition.

The player may, without penalty, touch his ball with his club in the act of addressing it, provided he does not move the ball. A ball in play may, with the opponent's consent, be lifted for the purpose of identification, but it must be carefully replaced.

If in searching for a ball a player or his caddie move it, the penalty is the loss of one stroke in Match or Stroke Play. (R. & A.)

Ball moved by opponent's ball.

(2) If the player's ball move the opponent's ball through the green, or in a hazard, the opponent, if he choose, may drop a ball, without penalty, as near as possible to the place where his ball lay, but this must be done before another stroke is played by either side.

RULE X.

Removal of irregularities of surface.

In playing through the green, irregularities of surface which could in any way affect the player's stroke shall not be removed nor pressed down by the player, his partner or either of their caddies; a player is, however, always entitled to place his feet firmly on the ground when taking his stance.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

RULE XI.

Removal of obstructions.

Any flag-stick, guide-flag, movable guide-post, wheelbarrow, tool, roller, grass-cutter, box, vehicle or similar obstruction may be removed. A ball moved in removing such an obstruction shall be replaced without penalty. A ball lying on or touching such an obstruction, or lying on or touching clothes, or nets, or ground under repair or covered up or opened for the purpose of the upkeep of the course, or lying in one of the holes, or in a guide-flag hole, or in a hole made by the greenkeeper, may be lifted and dropped without penalty as near

as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer to the hole. A ball lifted in a hazard under such circumstances shall be dropped in the hazard.

If a ball lie on or within a club's length of a drain-cover, water-pipe or hydrant, located on the course, it may be lifted and dropped without penalty, as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole—as near as possible shall mean—"within a club's length." If it be impossible for want of space or other cause for a player to drop the ball in conformity with this interpretation, he shall place the ball as nearly as possible within the limits laid down in this interpretation, but not nearer the hole. (U. S. G. A.)

A pile or mound of cut grass resulting from the mowing of the course or any other material piled for removal is considered to be upkeep. A ball lodging in or lying on such an obstruction may be lifted and dropped without penalty. (U. S. G. A.)

RULE XII.

Removal of loose impediments.

(1) Any loose impediment lying within a club length of the ball and not being in or touching a hazard may be removed without penalty; if the ball move after any such loose impediment has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the player shall be deemed to have caused the ball to move and the penalty shall be one stroke in both Match and Stroke Competition.

(2) A loose impediment lying more than a club length from the ball may not be moved under penalty of the loss of the hole in Match Play and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition, unless the loose impediment lie on the putting green. (See Rule 28 (1).)

Ball accidentally moved.

(3) When a ball is in play, if a player, or his partner, or either of their caddies, accidentally move his or their ball, or by touching anything cause it to move, the penalty shall be one stroke in both Match and Stroke Competition.

Ball moving after grounded.

(4) If a ball in play move after the player has grounded his club in the act of addressing it, or, if a ball in play being in a hazard move after the player has taken his stance to play it, he shall be deemed to have caused it to move, and the penalty shall be one stroke in both Match and Stroke Competition.

NOTE.—If the player has lifted a loose impediment, see Rules 12 (1) and 28 (1), and the ball has not moved until the player has grounded his

club, he shall only be deemed to have caused the ball to move under Section (4) of this Rule, and the penalty shall be one stroke in both Match and Stroke Competition.

A mole-hill or mole-track may be removed from the fair green in any way which will not unnecessarily interfere with the surface of the green. (U. S. G. A.)

RULE XIII.

Playing a moving ball.

A player shall not play while his ball is moving, under the penalty of the loss of the hole in Match Play and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition, except in the case of a teed ball (Rule 2), or a ball struck twice (Rule 14), or a ball in water (Rule 26).

When the ball only begins to move while the player is making his backward or forward swing, he shall incur no penalty under this Rule, but he is not exempted from the provisions of Rule 12 (1), or Rule 28 (1), and of Rule 12 (3) and (4).

RULE XIV.

Striking ball twice.

If a player, when making a stroke, in both Match and Stroke Competition, strike the ball twice, the penalty shall be one stroke, but he shall incur no further penalty by reason of his having played while his ball was moving.

RULE XV.

Moving or bending fixed or growing objects.

Before striking at a ball in play, a player shall not move, bend, nor break anything fixed or growing, except so far as is necessary to enable him fairly to take his stance in addressing the ball, or in making his backward or forward swing. The club may only be grounded lightly, and not pressed on the ground.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

A player may take a practice swing or swings after the ball is in play, more than a club's length from the ball. (U. S. G. A.)

In grounding a club, a player may only ground his club lightly. Drawing it back and forward across the line of play is illegal and entails a penalty of the loss of the hole in Match Play and a penalty of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

Undue pressure in grounding a club entails a like penalty. (R. & A.)

RULE XVI.

When the balls lie within a club length of each other through the green or in a hazard, the ball lying nearer to the hole may, at the option of either the player or the opponent, be lifted until the other ball is played, and shall then be replaced as near as possible to the place where it lay.

Balls within a club length of each other.

If either ball be accidentally moved in complying with this Rule, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball so moved shall be replaced.

If the lie of the lifted ball be altered in playing the other ball, the lifted ball may be placed as near as possible to the place where it lay and in a lie similar to that which it originally occupied.

RULE XVII.

(1) If a ball *in motion* be stopped or deflected by any agency outside the match, or by a forecaddie, it is a rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from the spot where it lies.

Moving ball stopped.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

(2) If a ball lodge in *anything moving*, a ball shall be dropped, or if on the putting-green, placed, as near as possible to the place where the object was when the ball lodged in it, without penalty.

Ball lodging in anything moving.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

(3) If a ball *at rest* be displaced by any agency outside the match, except wind, the player shall drop a ball as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty; and if the ball be displaced on the putting-green, it shall be replaced without penalty.

Ball at rest displaced by outside agency.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

RULE XVIII.

If a player's ball, when in motion, be interfered with in any way by an opponent, or his caddie, or his clubs, the opponent's side shall lose the hole.

Ball interfered with by opponent, etc.

If a player's ball, when at rest, be moved by an opponent, or his caddie or his clubs, the

opponent's side shall lose the hole, except as provided for in Rules 9 (2), 16, 22 (3), 31 (1), 32 (2), and 33

RULE XIX.

Ball striking the player, etc. If a player's ball strike, or be stopped by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies or their clubs, his side shall lose the hole in Match Play, and the loss of one stroke in Stroke Competition, except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1).

RULE XX.

Playing opponent's ball. (1) If a player play the opponent's ball his side shall lose the hole in Match Play unless:

(*a*) The opponent then play the player's ball, in which case the penalty is cancelled in Match Play, and the hole shall be played out with the balls thus exchanged.

(*b*) The mistake occur through wrong information given by an opponent or his caddie, in which case there shall be no penalty in Match Play; if the mistake be discovered before the opponent has played, it shall be rectified by dropping a ball as near as possible to the place where the opponent's ball lay.

In Stroke Competition, if a Competitor play a stroke with a ball other than his own, he shall incur no penalty, provided that he then plays his own ball, but if he plays two consecutive strokes with a wrong ball, he shall be disqualified.

In a hazard, if a Competitor play more than one stroke with a ball other than his own, and the mistake be discovered before he has played a stroke with the wrong ball from outside the limits of the hazard, he shall incur no penalty provided he then plays his own ball. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification. (See Rule 8, Rules for play in Stroke Competition.)

On the putting-green the ball shall be replaced.

Playing ball outside the match. (2) If a player in Match Play play a stroke with the ball of anyone not engaged in the match, and the mistake be discovered and intimated to his opponent before his opponent has played his next stroke, there shall be no penalty; if the mistake be not discovered and so intimated until after the opponent has played his next stroke, the player's side shall lose the hole.

RULE XXI.

Ball lost. If a ball be "lost," except in water, casual water, or out of bounds, the player's side shall lose the

hole, unless it is afterwards discovered that the opponent's ball is also lost, when the hole shall be halved.

In Stroke Competition see Rule 12, Rules for Stroke Competition.

RULE XXII.

(1) If a ball lie in fog, bent, bushes, long grass, or the like, only so much thereof shall be touched as will enable the player to find his ball. **Looking for ball in bent, etc.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of a stroke in both Match Play and Stroke Competition.

(2) If a ball be completely covered by sand, only so much thereof may be removed as will enable the player to see the top of the ball; if the ball be touched in removing the sand, no penalty shall be incurred. **In sand.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

(3) If a player or his caddie when searching for an opponent's ball accidentally touch or move it, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball, if moved, shall be replaced. **Accidentally moved by opponent in search.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

RULE XXIII.

(1) If a ball lie out of bounds, the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball which is out of bounds was played. If the ball was played out of bounds from the teeing-ground the player may tee a ball for his next stroke; in every other case the ball shall be dropped. **Ball out of bounds.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and disqualification in Stroke Competition.

If it is doubtful that a ball be out of bounds, the player who played it is not entitled to presume that it is out of bounds until he has made a search of five minutes for it. Meanwhile his opponent may make a search of five minutes for the ball within bounds, and if the ball is not found within that time, the player who struck the ball shall be given the benefit of the doubt, and the ball shall be considered "out of bounds." (U. S. G. A.)

(2) In order to save delay, if a player after making a stroke be doubtful whether his ball is out of **Provisional ball played.**

bounds or not, he may play another ball as provided for in paragraph (1) of this Rule, but if it be discovered that the first ball is not out of bounds, it shall continue in play without penalty.

On reaching the place where the first ball is likely to be, if the player or his opponent be still in doubt, the player is not entitled to presume that the first ball is out of bounds till he has made a search of five minutes.

Ascertaining location of ball.

(3) A player has the right at any time of ascertaining whether his opponent's ball is out of bounds or not, before his opponent can compel him to continue his play.

Standing out of bounds.

(4) A player may stand out of bounds to play a ball lying within bounds.

RULE XXIV.

Ball unfit for play.

If a ball split into separate pieces, another ball may be dropped where any piece lies. If a ball crack or becomes unfit for play, the player may change it on intimating to his opponent his intention to do so. Mud adhering to a ball shall not be considered as making it unfit for play.

Cleaning a ball when in play entails a penalty of disqualification in Stroke Competition and the loss of the hole in Match Play, except under special rulings of Local Rules by Committee in charge. (U. S. G. A.)

HAZARDS AND CASUAL WATER.

RULE XXV.

Conditions of play in hazards.

When a ball lies in or touches a hazard, nothing shall be done which can in any way improve its lie; the club shall not touch the ground, nor shall anything be touched or moved, before the player strikes at the ball, subject to the following exceptions: (1) The player may place his feet firmly on the ground for the purpose of taking his stance; (2) in addressing the ball, or in the backward or forward swing, any grass, bent, bush, or other growing substance, or the side of a bunker, wall, paling, or other immovable obstacle may be touched; (3) steps or planks placed in a hazard by the Green Committee for access to or egress from such hazard, or any obstruction mentioned in Rule 11, may be removed, and if a ball be moved in so doing, it shall be replaced without penalty; (4) any loose

impediment may be lifted from the putting-green; (5) the player shall be entitled to find his ball as provided for by Rule 22.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.
A recognized water hazard cannot be "out of bounds." (R. & A.)

RULE XXVI.

Ball moving in water.

When a ball is in water, a player may, without penalty, strike at it while it is moving, but he must not delay to make his stroke in order to allow the wind or current to better the position of the ball, under penalty of the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

RULE XXVII.

Ball in water hazard.

Ball in casual water in hazard

(1) If a ball lie or be lost in a recognized water hazard (whether the ball lie in water or not), or in casual water in a hazard, the player may drop a ball under penalty of one stroke in Match Play or Stroke Competition, either (*a*) behind the hazard, keeping the spot at which the ball crossed the margin of the hazard between himself and the hole, or (*b*) in the hazard, keeping the spot at which the ball entered the water between himself and the hole.

Ice on the putting-green or through the green is considered "casual water." (R. & A.)

Ball in casual water through the green.

(2) If a ball lie or be lost in casual water through the green, the player may drop a ball without penalty within two club lengths of the margin, as near as possible to the spot where the ball lay, but not nearer to the hole.

If a ball when dropped roll into the water, it may be redropped without penalty.

Ball in casual water on the putting green.

(3) If a ball on the putting green lie in casual water, or if casual water intervene between a ball lying on the putting-green and the hole, the ball may be played where it lies, or it may be lifted without penalty and placed by hand, either within two club lengths directly behind the spot from which the ball was lifted, or in the nearest position to that spot which is not nearer to the hole and which affords a putt to the hole without casual water intervening.

Water interfering with stance.

(4) A ball lying so near the casual water that the water interferes with the player's stance may be treated as if it lay in casual water, under the preceding Section of this Rule.

Want of space to drop.

(5) If it be impossible, from want of space in which to play, or from any other cause, for a player to drop a ball in conformity with Sections (1) and (2) of this Rule, or to place it in conformity with Section (3), he shall "drop" or "place" as nearly as possible within the limits laid down in these Sections, but not nearer to the hole.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

PUTTING GREEN.

RULE XXVIII.

Removal of loose impediments.

(1) Any loose impediment may be lifted from the putting-green, irrespective of the position of the player's ball. If the player's ball, when on the putting-green, move after any loose impediment lying within six inches of it has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the player shall be deemed to have caused it to move and the penalty shall be one stroke, in both Match Play and Stroke Competition.

Removal of dung, etc.

(2) Dung, wormcasts, snow and ice may be scraped aside with a club, but the club must not be laid with more than its own weight upon the ground, nor must anything be pressed down either with the club or in any other way.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule in Match Play is the loss of the hole, and in Stroke Competition the loss of two strokes.

Under Rule 28 (1) the hand may in all cases be used to lift "Loose Impediments." In the case of certain "Loose Impediments" specified in Rule 28 (2), it is also permissible to make use of a club in order to scrape them aside. As loose leaves are not among these impediments specified in Rule 28 (2), they must be lifted. (R. & A.)

Touching line to putt.

(3) The line of the putt must not be touched, except by placing the club immediately in front of the ball in the act of addressing it, and as above authorized.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

It is not permissible to touch the ground behind the hole in order to point out the line of a putt. (R. & A.)

RULE XXIX.

(1) When the player's ball is on the putting-green, the player's caddie, his partner, or his partner's caddie may, before the stroke is played, point out the direction for putting, but in doing this they shall not touch the ground on the proposed line of the putt. No mark shall be placed anywhere on the putting-green. **Direction for putting.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

(2) Any player or caddie engaged in the match may stand at the hole, but no player or caddie shall endeavor, by moving or otherwise, to influence the action of the wind upon the ball. **Shielding ball from wind.**

A player is, however, always entitled to send his own caddie to stand at the hole while he plays his stroke.

Either side may refuse to allow a person who is not engaged in the match to stand at the hole.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

RULE XXX.

When the player's ball lies on the putting-green, he shall not play until the opponent's ball is at rest. **Opponent's ball to be at rest.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

RULE XXXI.

(1) When the balls lie within six inches of each other on the putting-green (the distance to be measured from their nearest points), the ball lying nearer to the hole may, at the option of either the player or the opponent, be lifted until the other ball is played, and the lifted ball shall then be replaced as near as possible to the place where it lay. **Ball within six inches lifted.**

If either ball be accidentally moved in complying with this Rule, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball so moved shall be replaced.

A player is laid a stymie if on the putting-green the opponent's ball lies in the line of his putt to the hole, provided the balls be not within six inches of each other.

(2) On the putting-green, if a player play when his opponent should have played, the stroke may **Playing out of turn.**

be at once recalled by the opponent, and the ball replaced.

NOTE.—For a ball which is displaced on a putting-green see Rule 17 (2) and (3). For a player playing the opponent's ball on the putting-green see Rule 20 (1). For casual water on a putting-green see Rule 27 (3).

Casual water.

RULE XXXII.

Removal of flag-stick.

(1) Either side is entitled to have the flag-stick removed when approaching the hole; if a player's ball strike the flag-stick, which has been so removed by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies, his side shall lose the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

If the ball rest against the flag-stick which is in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the flag-stick, and, if the ball fall into the hole, the player shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

In Stroke Competition when a ball lying within 20 yards of the hole is played and strikes, or is stopped by the flag-stick or the person standing at the hole, the penalty shall be two strokes. (R. & A.)

Displacing and replacing of balls.

(2) If the player's ball knock the opponent's ball into the hole, the opponent shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

If the player's ball move the opponent's ball, the opponent, if he choose, may replace it, but this must be done before another stroke is played by either side.

If the player's ball stop on the spot formerly occupied by the opponent's ball, and the opponent declare his intention to replace his ball, the player shall first play another stroke, after which the opponent shall replace and play his ball.

See Rule 13. Rules for Stroke Competitions for penalty in Stroke Competitions.

Ball on lip of hole.

(3) If the player has holed out and the opponent then plays to the lip of the hole, the player may not knock the ball away, but the opponent, if asked, shall play his next stroke without delay. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

If the opponent's ball lie on the lip of the hole, the player, after holing out, may knock the ball

away, claiming the hole if holing at the like, and the half if holing at the odd, provided that the player's ball does not strike the opponent's ball and set it in motion; if the player neglect to knock away the opponent's ball, and it fall into the hole, the opponent shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

RULE XXXIII.

Penalty of loss of hole qualified by half previously gained.

When a player has holed out and his opponent has been left with a stroke for the half, nothing that the player who has holed out can do shall deprive him of the half which he has already gained.

GENERAL PENALTY.

RULE XXXIV.

Loss of the hole.

Where no penalty for the breach of a Rule is stated, the penalty shall be the loss of the hole.

DISPUTES.

RULE XXXV.

Duties of umpire or referee.

An umpire or referee, see definition 22, when appointed, shall take cognizance of any breach of rule that he may observe, whether he be appealed to on the point or not.

RULE XXXVI.

Claims, when and how made.

If a dispute arise on any point, a claim must be made before the players strike off from the next teeing-ground, or, in the case of the last hole of the round, before they leave the putting-green. If no umpire or referee has been appointed, the players have the right of determining to whom the point shall be referred, but should they not agree, either side may have it referred officially through the secretary of the club, to the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, whose decision shall be final. If the point in dispute be not covered by the Rules of Golf, the arbiters shall decide it by equity.

If the players have agreed to an umpire or referee, they must abide by his decision.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL RULES.

Special hazards or conditions.

When necessary, local rules should be made for such obstructions as rushes, trees, hedges, fixed

seats, fences, gates, railways, and walls, for such difficulties as rabbit scrapes, hoof marks and other damage caused to the course by animals, for such local conditions as the existence of mud which may be held to interfere with the proper playing of the game and for the penalty to be imposed in the case of a ball which lies out of bounds.

Ball: when dropped, when placed.

When a ball is lifted under a local rule, as in the case of a ball lifted from a putting-green other than that of the hole which is being played, the Rules of Golf Committee recommends that if it is to be played from "through the green" it should be *dropped*; if it is to be played on the putting-green of the hole that is being played, it should be *placed.*

FORM AND MAKE OF GOLF CLUBS.

The United States Golf Association will not sanction any substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of golf clubs, which, in its opinion, consists of a plain shaft and a head which does not contain any mechanical contrivance, such as springs.* It also regards as illegal the use of such clubs as those of the mallet-headed type, or such clubs as have the neck so bent as to produce a similar effect.

The shaft of a putter may be fixed at the heel or at any other point in the head.
The term mallet-headed, as above used, when applied to putters does not embrace putters of the so-called Schenectady type. (U. S. G. A.)

* The use of Spalding's Hollow Steel-Faced Clubs is permitted.

Etiquette of Golf

1—No one should stand close to or directly behind the ball, move, or talk, when a player is making a stroke.

On the putting-green no one should stand beyond the hole in the line of a player's stroke.

2—The player who has the honour should be allowed to play before his opponent tees his ball.

3—No player should play from the tee until the party in front have played their second strokes and are out of range, nor play up to the putting-green till the party in front have holed out and moved away.

4—Players who have holed out should not try their putts over again when other players are following them.

5—Players looking for a lost ball should allow other matches coming up to pass them; they should signal to the players following them to pass, and having given such a signal, they should not continue their play until these players have passed and are out of reach.

6—Turf cut or displaced by a player should be at once replaced and pressed down with the foot.

7—A player should carefully fill up all holes made by himself [in a bunker.

8—Players should see that their caddies do not injure the holes by standing close to them when the ground is soft.

9—A player who has incurred a penalty stroke should intimate the fact to his opponent as soon as possible.

Rules for Bogey Competitions

A Bogey competition is a series of Stroke Competitions in which play is against a fixed score at each hole of the stipulated round or rounds, and the winner is the competitor who is most successful in the aggregate of these competitions. The rules for stroke competitions apply with following exceptions:

1—Any hole for which a competitor makes no return shall be regarded as a loss. The marker shall only be responsible for the marking of the correct number of strokes at each hole at which a competitor makes a score either equal to or less than the fixed score.

2—Any breach of rule which entails the penalty of disqualification shall only disqualify the competitor for the hole at which the breach occurred; but a competitor shall not be exempted from the general disqualification imposed by Stroke Rules 2 (1), 4 (2) and 5 (1) and (2).

NOTE—A scale showing the handicap allowance and indicating the holes at which strokes are to be given or taken shall be printed on the back of every scoring card.

The United States Golf Association recommends that clubs continue to follow the custom of allowing each competitor three-quarters of his full handicap.

Special Rules for Match Play Competitions

RULE I.

On the putting-green, if the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole play first, his ball shall be at once replaced.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the disqualification of both competitors.

RULE II.

A competitor shall not waive any penalty incurred by his opponent, under penalty of the loss of the hole.

RULE III.

Competitors shall not agree to exclude the operation of any Rule, or Local Rule, under penalty of disqualification.

The Rules of Golf Committee recommends that players should not concede putts to their opponents.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association recommends that in Match Play, singles, three-fourths of the difference between the handicaps be allowed, and that in Match Play, foursomes, three-eighths of the difference of the combined handicaps be allowed.

Rules for Three-Ball, Best Ball, and Four-Ball Matches

DEFINITIONS.

(1) When three players play against each other, each playing his own ball, the match is called a three-ball match.

(2) When one player plays his ball against the best ball of two or more players, the match is called a best ball match.

(3) When two players play their better ball against the better ball of two other players, the match is called a four-ball match.

GENERAL.

RULE I.

Any player may have any ball in the match lifted or played, at the option of its owner, if he consider that it might interfere with or be of assistance to a player or side, but this should only be done before the player has played his stroke.

RULE II.

If a player's ball move any other ball in the match, the moved ball must be replaced as near as possible to the spot where it lay, without penalty.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule is the loss of the hole in Match Play and disqualification in Stroke Competition.

RULE III.

Through the green a player shall incur no penalty for playing when an opponent should have done so, and the stroke shall not be recalled.

On the putting-green the stroke may be recalled by an opponent, but no penalty shall be incurred.

THREE-BALL MATCHES.

RULE IV.

During a three-ball match if no player is entitled at a teeing-ground to claim the honour from both opponents, the same order of striking shall be followed as at the last teeing-ground.

RULE V.

In a three-ball match, if a player's ball strike, or be stopped, or moved by an opponent or an opponent's caddie, or clubs, that opponent shall lose the hole to the player. As regards the other opponent the occurrence shall be treated as a rub of the green.

BEST BALL AND FOUR-BALL MATCHES.

RULE VI.

Balls belonging to the same side may be played in the order the side deems best.

RULE VII.

If a player's ball strike, or be stopped, or moved by an opponent or an opponent's caddie, or clubs, the opponent's side shall lose the hole in Match Play.

In Stroke Competition it is a Rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from where it lies except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1). See Stroke Rule 10 (1).

RULE VIII.

If a player's ball (the player being one of a side) strike or be stopped by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies or clubs, only that player shall be disqualified for that hole.

RULE IX.

If a player play a stroke with his partner's ball, and the mistake be discovered and intimated to the other side before an opponent has played another stroke, the player shall be disqualified for that hole, and his partner shall drop a ball as near as possible to the spot from which his ball was played, without penalty. If the mistake be not discovered till after the opponent has played a stroke, the player's side shall lose the hole in Match Play and the player who violated this rule shall be disqualified for that hole in Stroke Competition.

RULE X.

In all other cases where a player would by the Rules of Golf incur the loss of the hole, he shall be disqualified for that hole, but the disqualification shall not apply to his partner.

Special Rules for Stroke Competitions

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF STROKE COMPETITIONS.

Wherever the word Committee is used in these Rules, it refers to the Committee in charge of the Competition. **Committee defined.**

RULE I.

(1) In Stroke Competitions the competitor who holes the stipulated round or rounds in the fewest strokes shall be the winner. **The winner.**

The Rules of Golf Committee is of opinion that it is hardly possible to play Match and Score Play at the same time in a satisfactory manner, or without infringing Rules. (R. & A.)

(2) Competitors shall play in couples; if from any cause there be a single competitor, the Committee shall either provide him with a player who shall mark for him, or select a marker for him and allow him to compete alone. The order and times of starting should, when possible, be determined by ballot. **Order of play.**

Stroke Rule 1 (2) does not permit more than two competitors to play together. (R. & A.)

RULE II.

(1) Competitors shall start in the order and at the times arranged by the Committee. They shall not discontinue play nor delay to start on account of bad weather, or for any other reason whatever, except such as the Committee may consider satisfactory. **Not to discontinue play in bad weather.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

(2) If the Committee consider that the course is not in a playable condition, or that insufficient light renders the proper playing of the game impossible, it shall at any time have power to declare the day's play null and void. **Course unplayable.**

RULE III.

Ties, how and when decided.

If the lowest scores be made by two or more competitors, the tie or ties shall be decided by another round to be played on the same day; but if the Committee determine that this is inexpedient or impossible, it shall appoint a day and time for the decision of the tie or ties.

Should an uneven number of competitors tie, their names shall be drawn by ballot and placed upon a list; the competitors shall then play in couples in the order in which their names appear. The single competitor shall be provided for by the Committee, either under Rule 1 (2), or by allowing three competitors to play together, if their unanimous consent has been obtained.

RULE IV.

New holes.

(1) New holes should be made on the day on which Stroke Competitions begin.

ractice on day of competition.

(2) On the day of the competition, before starting, no competitor shall play on, or on to, any of the putting-greens, nor shall he intentionally play at any hole of the stipulated round which is within his reach, under penalty of disqualification.

When a Competition is continued on two or more days, Competitors who practice on the second or following days cannot be deemed to have infringed Stroke Rule 4 (2), which refers to play "before starting," i. e., before the player starts in the Competition. (R. & A.)

RULE V.

The scores, how kept.

(1) The score for each hole shall be kept by a marker or by each competitor noting the other's score. Should more than one marker keep a score, each shall sign the part of the score for which he is responsible. The scores should be called out after each hole. On completion of the stipulated round the card shall be signed by the person who has marked it, and the competitor shall see that it is handed in as soon as reasonably possible. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Scoring cards should be issued with the date and the player's name entered on the card.

A caddie cannot be considered a "marker." Under urgent and exceptional conditions, however, the Committee may alter this interpretation. (R. & A.)

Marking and addition of scores.

(2) Competitors must satisfy themselves before the cards are handed in that the scores for each hole are correctly marked, as no alteration can be made on any card after it has been returned. If it be found that a competitor has returned a score lower than that actually played, he shall be disqualified. For the additions of the scores marked the Committee shall be responsible.

Committee to decide doubtful penalties.

(3) If, on the completion of the stipulated round, a player is doubtful whether he has incurred a penalty at any hole, he may enclose his scoring card with a written statement of the circumstances to the Committee, who shall decide what penalty, if any, has been incurred.

RULES FOR PLAY IN STROKE COMPETITIONS.

RULE VI.

Advice.

A competitor shall not ask for nor willingly receive advice from anyone except his caddie.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

RULE VII.

Order of starting —the honour.

(1) Competitors should strike off from the first teeing ground in the order in which their names appear upon the starting list. Thereafter the honour shall be taken as in match play, but if a competitor, by mistake, play out of turn, no penalty shall be incurred, and the stroke cannot be recalled.

Playing outside limits of teeing ground.

(2) If at any hole a competitor play his first stroke from outside the limits of the teeing ground, he shall count that stroke, tee a ball, and play his second stroke from within these limits.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

RULE VIII.

Must hole out with own ball.

(1) A competitor must hole out with his own ball at every hole. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Playing two consecutive strokes with wrong ball.

(2) If a competitor play a stroke with a ball other than his own he shall incur no penalty provided he then play his own ball; but if he plays two

consecutive strokes with a wrong ball, he shall be disqualified.

Exception in hazards.

(3) In a hazard if a competitor play more than one stroke with a ball other than his own, and the mistake be discovered before he has played a stroke with the wrong ball from outside the limits of the hazard, he shall incur no penalty provided he then play his own ball.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

RULE IX.

Ball striking the player.

If a competitor's ball strike or be stopped by himself, his clubs or his caddie, the penalty shall be one stroke, except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1).

RULE X.

Ball striking or moved by another competitor.

(1) If a competitor's ball strike or be stopped by another competitor, or his clubs, or his caddie, it is a rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from where it lies, except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1). If a competitor's ball which is at rest be accidentally moved by another competitor, or his caddie, or his clubs, or his ball, or any outside agency except wind, it shall be replaced as near as possible to the spot where it lay.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Allowed to lift another competitor's ball.

(2) A competitor may have any other player's ball played or lifted, at the option of its owner, if he finds that it interferes with his play.

RULE XI.

Lifting ball under two strokes penalty.

(1) A ball may be lifted from any place on the course under penalty of two strokes. If a player lift a ball in accordance with this rule, he shall tee and play a ball behind the place from which the ball was lifted; if this be impossible, he shall tee and play a ball as near as possible to the place from which the ball was lifted, but not nearer to the hole.

In preparing a tee as above authorized, the player is exempted from the restrictions imposed by Rule 15.

The penalty for a breach of this Section of the Rule shall be disqualification.

(2) For the purpose of identification, a competitor may at any time lift and carefully replace his ball in the presence of the player with whom he is competing. **Lifting for identification.**

The penalty for a breach of this Section of the Rule shall be one stroke.

RULE XII.

If a ball be "lost" (except in water, casual water or out of bounds), the competitor shall, whether he has played from "through the green" or from a hazard, return as near as possible to the spot from which the ball was struck, and there tee a ball under penalty of one stroke. **Ball lost.**

[Under this Rule a ball shall only be considered lost, when it has not been found after a search of five minutes.]

It is usual to frame Local Rules for Special Hazards in the following way, viz: "If a ball lie or be lost in, etc.," or to treat the hazard as "out of bounds." (R. & A.)

RULE XIII.

(1) When a competitor's ball lying within twenty yards of the hole is played and strikes or is stopped by the flag-stick or the person standing at the hole, the penalty shall be two strokes. **Play within 20 yards of hole. Ball striking flag-stick, etc.**

Neglect on the part of the person standing at the hole does not exempt the Competitor from incurring the penalty. (R. & A.)

(2) When both balls are on the putting-green, if a competitor's ball strike the ball of the player with whom he is competing, the competitor shall incur a penalty of one stroke, and the ball which was struck shall be at once replaced; see Stroke Rule 10 (1). **Ball striking fellow competitor's ball.**

(3) The competitor whose ball is the farther from the hole may have the ball which is nearer to the hole lifted or played at the option of its owner. If the latter refuse to comply with this Rule when requested to do so, he shall be disqualified. **Nearer ball may be lifted.**

(4) If the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole consider that his ball might be of assistance to the player with whom he is competing, he should lift it or play first. **Ball nearer hole of assistance to player.**

(5) If the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole lift his ball while the player's ball is in motion, he shall incur a penalty of one stroke. **Ball lifted when player's ball is in motion.**

Ball lifted before holed out. (6) If a competitor or his caddie pick up his ball from the putting-green before it is holed out (except as provided for above), he shall, before he has struck off from the next tee, or, in the case of the last hole on the ground, before he has left the putting-green, be permitted to replace the ball under penalty of two strokes.

RULE XIV.

General penalty. Where in the Rules of Golf the penalty for the breach of any Rule is the loss of the hole, in stroke competitions the penalty shall be the loss of two strokes, except where otherwise provided for in these Special Rules.

RULE XV.

General rule. The Rules of Golf, so far as they are not at variance with these Special Rules, shall apply to stroke competitions.

RULE XVI.

Disputes, how decided. If a dispute arise on any point it shall be decided by the Committee, whose decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the Executive Committee, as provided for in Rule 36.

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The references with an asterisk (*) apply to Rules for Stroke Competitions.

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The references with an asterisk (*) apply to Rules for Stroke Competitions.

Golf Interpretations

Compiled by A. H. Gilbert, former Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and originally printed in the Boston *Transcript*.

With Revision by CAPTAIN J. A. SCOTT.

One of the unfortunate features of the rules of golf is their complexity. There are different rules bearing on the same thing, and it may seem as if they do not always concur. For the guidance of golfers, particularly those new at the game or those who perhaps have been playing for some time but with little regard to the rules, the writer has prepared a series of paragraphs—originally printed in the Boston *Transcript*—which, from his experience, are most likely to need explanation.

It is not intended that the following should be a complete discussion of the rules of golf and their interpretation, but merely a suggestion of the principal points to which the rules refer, arranged in the order in which these points occur in actual play, together with an easy reference to the rules which apply to these points.

It must be understood that the rules govern both "match" and "medal" or "stroke" play, the difference being that in medal play or in a "stroke competition" the score of strokes is kept for the complete round, the object being to secure the lowest total score; while in match play account is simply taken of the strokes for the separate holes, each hole being won by the player making the lowest score for that hole, and the player winning the largest number of holes winning the match. There are numerous differences between the rules governing these two kinds of play and in the penalties incurred by violating them.

ON THE TEE.

Obtaining the right to start.

(1) You and your companion (who is called your "opponent" if you are playing match play, or your "fellow-competitor" if you are playing medal play) obtain your turn to play according to the club rules, either by placing a golf ball in a rack and playing when the balls ahead of your ball have been removed by their owners as they start, or by registering with the caddie master or other person in charge, who will notify you when it is your turn. On some courses it is necessary to register in advance or to draw a time by lot.

Preliminary practice.

(2) While waiting your turn you will probably take out your clubs for a few swings, but you must stay far enough away from the first tee not to annoy the players who are driving off. Strict etiquette forbids you to move or speak during another player's stroke (a).

If you are going to compete in a stroke competition you must avoid the putting greens altogether, when waiting your turn to drive, because if you putt on any of the greens or play an approach shot on to any of them, or even intentionally play a shot toward any of the holes when you are within range you will be disqualified (b). This is on the theory that new holes have been cut and everyone must start without practice in playing them in their new positions (c).

If you are only going to play in a match, however, there is no penalty for practising approaches and putts.

(a) Etiquette 1. (b) Stroke Rule 4 (2). (c) Stroke Rule 4 (1).

Order of starting.

(3) At the first tee you and your opponent decide which shall play first, or

"take the honor" (a). If you cannot decide readily, you match for it, or otherwise decide by lot (b). If you are playing in a stroke competition you should find out the order in which your name and that of your fellow-competitor appear on the starting list, and drive off in that order (c).

(a) Definition 15. (b) Rule 2 (2).
(c) Stroke Rule 1 (3).

Teeing up. (4) On the teeing ground you will find two discs, making a line at right angles to the line of play (a). In the space within two club lengths behind these discs you tee your ball by placing it in a favorable spot on the ground or on a sand tee, or an artificial tee of paper or some other material (b). This is so as to give you as favorable a start as possible.

If your opponent has the honor, do not tee your ball or make your tee until he has driven, even if the teeing ground is large enough for you to do so (c).

(a) Definition 4. (b) Definition 16.
(c) Etiquette 2.

When to drive. (5) Do not drive your ball until the players of the party ahead of you are all out of range, no matter how many strokes they may have played (a). It is customary also to let these players play their second shots, no matter if their drives are far beyond any possibility of your driving.

If the players ahead have lost a ball, however, you have a right to play through them. If they know the rules they will signal you to go through, and after that you have the right of way and they must not play until you are out of range (b). If they do not offer to let

(a) Etiquette 3. (b) Etiquette 5.

you through, it is proper for you to call "fore" and attract their attention to the fact that you wish to pass through them.

Addressing the ball.

(6) When the players ahead are out of range, you take your position to strike the ball, bringing your club face up behind it and resting the head of the club lightly on the ground. This is known as "addressing the ball" (a). If in addressing the ball you move it or knock it off the tee, or it falls off before you hit it, there is no penalty, and you tee it again (b). But if, when you make your stroke, you are so unfortunate as not to hit the ball, the ball is nevertheless in play, and after that must not be moved in addressing it (c).

(a) Definition 17. (b) Rule 2 (1).
(c) Definition 18.

If you tee outside the teeing ground.

(7) If you tee your ball outside the discs, or more than two club lengths behind them, your opponent may make you tee up again and drive another ball from within proper limits (a). In this case you simply have the first ball picked up and do not lose any strokes. But if you are playing in a stroke competition and drive your ball from anywhere outside the proper teeing ground, you must tee up again inside the limits and play another stroke, which will count as your second stroke; otherwise you will be disqualified (b).

(a) Rule 2 (1). (b) Stroke Rule 7 (2).

If you drive out of bounds.

(8) If you drive "out of bounds" from the tee, you may tee another ball at once and play again, this counting as your second stroke (a). If you are not sure that your drive actually went out of bounds, you are allowed to save time by

(a) Rule 23 (1).

driving another ball at once, and then going forward to look for the first ball. If the first ball went out of bounds, you play the second ball. If the first ball is on the course, you pick up the second ball and play your second stroke with the first (b).

"Out of bounds" is defined as "all ground on which play is prohibited," and is described on the score card or indicated by signs placed about the course (c). If you are in doubt as to whether your ball actually went out of bounds, or if your opponent doubts it, you must search for the ball for five minutes before concluding that it went out of bounds, and continuing with the second ball (d).

(b) Rule 23 (2). (c) Definition 8.
(d) Rule 23 (2).

ON THE FAIR GREEN.

When you have driven, you will find that your ball has either landed safely in the fair green or has gone into some of the difficulties about the course. We will assume for the present that it is lying in the fair green, and that you are about to make your second shot, first being sure that the players ahead are again out of range.

Ball to be fairly struck at.

(1) The ball must be fairly struck at with the head of the club, not pushed, scraped nor spooned (a).

(a) Rule 5.

Whose turn to play.

(2) You should, before playing, find out where your opponent's ball is, for the one whose ball is farther from the hole must play first. If you play when your opponent's ball is farther away, he may recall your stroke and make you play

another (b). If he does so, you must drop the second ball as near as possible to where you played the first, but there is no penalty.

(b) Rule 7.

If you have to drop a ball.

(3) If the rules require you to drop a ball, you must stand erect, facing the hole, and drop the ball over your shoulder behind your back—not from the back of your head (a). *The ball must be dropped and not tossed over your shoulder.* This dropping the ball seems simple, but if you fail to do it properly the penalty is the loss of the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play.

If the ball, in dropping, hits you, there is no penalty, and if it falls or rolls into a hazard you need not play it there but may drop again (b). There are various occasions during the round when you may have to drop a ball, and the rule says it is to be dropped "as near as possible" to the place where it lay. In case the ball lie on or within a club's length of a drain cover, water pipe or hydrant located on the course, it may be lifted and dropped without penalty, as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole—as near as possible shall mean—within a club's length (c).

The rules provide, under certain conditions, such as ball in a water hazard, in casual water in a hazard, ice on the putting green, or through the fair green, that the ball may be dropped, not nearer the hole and within *two* clubs' lengths.

Golfers should study carefully Rule 11 and Rule 27, so they may know when to drop within one club's length and when to drop within two clubs' length, as the penalty is the loss of hole in match play

(a) Rule 8. (b) Rule 8.
(c) Rule 11, interpretation U. S. G. A.

and two strokes in stroke competition for violating these rules (d).

(d) Rule 27.

Replacing the ball. (4) Whenever the rules provide for replacing the ball, it shall be done by placing the ball carefully in the exact spot it occupied before lifting or being otherwise disturbed. A ball which the rules says must be replaced, must not be dropped, nor must a ball which is to be dropped, be replaced. Failure to follow the rule in either case will result in disqualification in medal play and loss of the hole in match play (e).

(e) Rule 8 and 16.

If you play the wrong ball. (5) You should also make sure that the ball which you are about to play is your own. If you cannot tell, without picking up the ball, you must ask your companion for his consent before you pick it up, and must replace it carefully where it lay (a).

If you play your opponent's ball by mistake, you lose the hole in match play unless he then plays with your ball (b). If you are told by your opponent, however, or his caddie, that a certain ball is yours, and it turns out to be his, you are not liable to any penalty for playing it. You play your own ball and your opponent drops another in place of the one which you played by mistake (c).

If you play a stroke with an outsider's ball, and then discover your mistake, there is no penalty; if the mistake be not discovered and so intimated until after your opponent has played his next stroke, you lose the hole (d). This rule also applies in medal play, with regard

(a) Rule 9. Stroke Rule 11 (2). (b) Rule 20 (1-a).
(c) Rule 20 (1-b). (d) Rule 20 (2).

to playing any ball except your own, whether it belongs to a fellow-competitor or an outsider. There is no penalty for playing one stroke, but if you play two strokes you are disqualified (e), except in a hazard, as will be explained later.

(e) Stroke Rule 8 (2).

If opponent's ball interferes.

(6) When you are sure that the ball is yours, you may proceed to play it. If you wish to make a practice swing, you must be sure that you are more than a club length away from the ball. If your companion's ball lies within a club length of yours, you may require him to lift it while you play your stroke. After you have played, he will replace his ball and play it. If, when he comes to replace his ball, he finds that your stroke has cut the turf or changed the lie of his ball, he may replace as near as possible, in a fair lie. When he picks up his ball, if he moves yours, there is no penalty. The ball is simply replaced (a).

In medal play, if your fellow-competitor's ball interferes with your stroke, regardless of distance, you may require him to lift his ball, or play first (b). In match play, however, he has not the option of playing, but must lift, if you ask him to and his ball is within a club length of yours.

(a) Rule 16. (b) Stroke Rule 10 (2).

Removing impediments.

(7) If there is any loose object within a club length of your ball, like a twig or a stone, leaf or anything that is not "fixed or growing," you may move it, or have your caddie do so. You must be careful, however, that your ball does not move, or it will cost you a stroke. If you are near a hazard, and part of the object which you wish to move is in or touch-

ing the hazard, you must consider it part of the hazard and not move it (a).

If you move an impediment which is more than a club length from the ball, you lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (b).

(a) Rule 12 (1). (b) Rule 12 (2).

Taking advice.

(8) If you are in doubt as to the direction of play, you may ask for advice; but you are not allowed to ask anyone except your caddie (or your partner, or his caddie if you are playing a match where you have a partner) what club to use or how to play a stroke. If you do so in match play you lose the hole, or in medal play you are disqualified (a). The same penalty is incurred if you ask advice from your forecaddie (b).

You may have the direction of the hole pointed out, but whoever does this must not stand in the line of play while you play your stroke or leave any mark to show it. If he does, you lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (c).

(a) Definition 2, Rule 4 (1). Stroke Rule 6. (b) Rule 4 (3). (c) Rule 4 (4).

If the ball moves.

(9) You must be careful and you must see that your caddie is careful not to move your ball accidentally, or cause it to move, except of course, when you pick it up for identification, or when the balls are within a club length of each other, as already mentioned. If you or your caddie move the ball or cause it to move, it costs you a stroke (a).

A ball is deemed to "move" if it leaves its original position in the least degree; but it is not considered to "move" if it merely oscillate and come to rest in its original position. (Definition 19.)

(a) Rule 12 (3).

In addressing the ball, you may ground your club lightly behind the ball, and may touch it without penalty, providing you do not move the ball. The above definition covers moving the ball (b).

Occasionally when you are addressing the ball it will move, apparently of its own accord. If it does this, after you have grounded your club, you are supposed to have caused it to move and must add a stroke to your score (c).

(b) Rule 9. Definition 19. (c) Rule 12 (4).

If the ball moves, you must not touch it with the club until it comes to rest. For example, a player, playing up a hill, may see his ball start to move, and will play it hurriedly, so as not to have to follow it down the hill again. The penalty for this is two strokes in medal play, or the loss of the hole in match play. But if he has started to swing and the ball begins to move, he may hit the ball as he intended, without penalty, even if it is moving, unless some action of his own has caused the ball to move (d).

(d) Rule 13; Rule 12 (1, 3, 4); 28 (1).

Improving the lie.

(10) You must not press down the ground or the grass behind your ball or in any way improve its lie, either with your club, or your foot or hand, and you must not allow your caddie to do so; otherwise, you lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (a).

(a) Rule 10.

Replacing the turf.

(11) When you play your stroke, do not cut or scar the turf with your club. You must put the spot in as nearly its original condition as possible, by replacing any pieces or shreds of turf, and pressing them down, or if there is no

turf that can be replaced, by pressing down the edges of the scar and making the place as smooth as you can (a).

(a) Etiquette 6.

Striking the ball twice.

(12) It does not happen often that a player strikes his ball twice. But occasionally, in making a stroke, the club will follow through and strike the ball a second time. If this occurs, the player must add a stroke to his score (a).

(a) Rule 14.

IN DIFFICULTIES.

Looking for the ball.

(1) We will now assume that instead of being favorably placed on the fair green, your ball has been driven into some one of the difficulties of the course. If it is not in plain sight, you will try to find it in the place where you think it lies; but this may be in long grass or underbrush, and careful search may fail to reveal it. You have five minutes to look for the ball and then, if you have not found it, it must be considered a lost ball (a).

While you are looking for the ball you should remember to signal the party behind you to pass you, if they wish to do so, and if they decide to play through, you should not play until they are out of range, *even if you find your ball immediately after you signal them* (b).

(a) Definition 20. (b) Etiquette 5.

A lost ball.

(2) If you do not find your ball within five minutes it must be considered lost, as stated above. In this event, you lose the hole unless your opponent loses his ball also, in which case you consider the hole halved (a).

If you are in a stroke competition and lose your ball, you have to return to the

(a) Rule 21.

spot from which you played the ball and tee another, with a penalty of one stroke; that is, if you lose a ball on your drive, you return to the tee and play three, i. e., you consider the stroke your third, counting one stroke for the drive which you lost, one for the penalty, and one for the second drive (b). This is different from the out-of-bounds rule, where you return to the tee and "play two," not incurring a penalty stroke but merely wasting the first one.

When you go back to drive your second ball, you will probably get in a mixup with the players behind, who are not always pleased to wait while you play your stroke and get out of range again. There does not seem to be any established etiquette covering this point. If they are considerate, they will probably have sufficient sympathy with your misfortune to let you go ahead. If they are impatient it is usually better to let them go ahead and get out of the way.

(b) Stroke Rule 12.

Ball in water.

(3) If your ball goes into water which is permanent, like a brook or a pond, you may drop a ball behind the water, keeping the spot where the ball went in between you and the hole. This may be the ball which you played, if you recover it, or another ball if you do not. In either case it costs you one stroke. That is, if it was your drive that went into the water, you drop a ball and play three, instead of playing two (a).

You may play the ball from the water if you prefer, but if the ball should be floating on the water and the wind or the current is carrying it toward the hole, you must not delay your stroke so

(a) Rule 27 (1).

as to get in a more favorable position, or you will lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (b).

If the water into which your ball goes is merely casual, such as a pool, or any temporary accumulation, you may drop a ball as near as possible to where the ball lay (within two club lengths of the edge of the water, but not nearer the hole). In this case there is no penalty. If your ball rolls into the water when you drop it, you may drop it again. You also have the privilege of dropping without penalty if the casual water is so near as to interfere with your standing to play the ball (c).

These rules apply to a ball in water even if the ball cannot be found. That is, a ball which disappears in water is not treated as a lost ball (but in accordance with the rules just stated).

(b) Rule 26. (c) Definition 7; Rule 27 (2); Rule 27 (4).

Out of bounds.

(4) If your ball goes out of bounds from any stroke, you play another from where you played the first, as described in driving from the first tee, except that if any stroke after the drive goes out of bounds, you must drop a ball instead of teeing it (a). If the ball is apparently out of bounds, but cannot be found, you must hunt for five minutes before assuming that it is out of bounds; but it does not have to be found if it clearly went out (b).

If, when you find your ball, it is so near the line that it is doubtful whether it is in or out, you must decide on which side of the line the greater part of the ball lies, and decide accordingly whether it is out of bounds or not (c).

(a) Rule 23 (1). (b) Rule 23 (2).
(c) Definition 9.

There is no restriction as to where you shall stand, so that if you have to stand out of bounds to play a ball on the course you may do so (d).

If you think that your opponent has played out of bounds you may wait until he finds out before you play your next stroke, as you may wish to play differently if you know that he is penalized a stroke (e).

If you think that you have played out of bounds, you may play a second ball before going ahead to look for it, as already described (f).

(d) Rule 23 (4). (e) Rule 23 (3).
(f) Rule 23 (2).

In long grass.

(5) Your ball may have gone into long grass and not be in sight. In this case you may push aside the long grass until the ball is found, but "only so much (of the grass) shall be touched as will enable the player to find his ball" (a). You must be careful not to touch your own ball, but if, in looking for your opponent's ball you touch or move it, you are not subject to the usual penalty of the loss of the hole. If you move his ball under these circumstances, the opponent must replace it (b).

(a) Rule 22 (1). (b) Rule 22 (3).

If ball is unplayable.

(6) It may be that the ball is in such trouble as to be absolutely unplayable. But in match play the ball must be played where it lies or the hole given up (a). Accordingly, if you cannot play the ball you may pick it up, but your opponent wins the hole. In medal play, however, you may lift your ball from an unplayable position, for a penalty of two strokes, and tee the ball behind the place where it lay, or if that is impos-

(a) Rule 6.

sible, as near the place as possible, but not nearer the hole (b). While this privilege of lifting is usually exercised only if the ball is unplayable, it is allowed at any time during a round, and sometimes is taken advantage of by cautious players when in difficult positions in sand traps, etc.

If the ball be played into an unplayable position (in medal play) and you desire to lift under this rule, you should count as follows: if it is the drive, then you tee the ball and play 4, counting the drive as stroke 1, the penalty as 2 and 3, thus making the next stroke 4.

(b) Stroke Rule 11.

Hazards. (7) You may find that your ball has lodged in one of the difficulties known as "hazards." As there are special rules for play in hazards, it is important to know what a hazard is. It is defined as "any bunker, water (except casual water), sand, path, road, ditch, bush or rushes."

A "bunker" is usually understood to mean a sand or gravel pit, natural or artificial. The words "path" and "road" appear plain enough, but frequently the limits or boundaries of bunkers, paths and roads are not altogether clear. It is supposed to be the duty of the green committees to make these boundaries plain, but as this is seldom done, it is often necessary for a player to use his own judgment. In such cases, he should be on the safe side, especially in medal play.

The rule states that sand blown on to the grass, or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, is not to come within the definition of a hazard—much as the distinction is made between permanent and casual water.

Bare patches on the course are not to be regarded as hazards. On a course with a sandy soil the line is sometimes difficult to draw between "bare patches" and "sand," and here again the player must use his own judgment. "Sheep tracks, snow and ice" are also not classed as hazards. Long grass is not a hazard unless it is within the boundaries of a hazard (a).

(a) Definition 6.

Play in a hazard.

(8) When your ball is in a hazard, you must not move or touch anything in the hazard except in taking your position to play (a). You must not lift anything that interferes with your stroke and you must not touch your club to the ground in addressing your ball. In addressing the ball, or in the backward or forward swing, any grass, bent, bush, or other growing substance, or the side of a bunker, wall, paling, or OTHER IMMOVABLE OBSTACLE, may be touched without penalty, but the general principle must be observed that you must not do anything to improve the conditions of play (b). If your ball is under or near steps or planks in the hazard, placed there to give "access to or egress from" the hazard, or any of the various articles mentioned in paragraph 9 of this section, you may move them, or if they are immovable, you may drop your ball in the hazard without penalty, not nearer the hole. If you disturb your ball in doing so, you may replace it without penalty (c).

An exception to the rule about not touching anything in a hazard is the provision that if your ball is entirely

(a) Rule 25 (1). (b) Rule 25 (2).
(c) Rule 25 (3).

buried in sand you may brush away enough to enable you to see the top of the ball, even if you touch the ball (d). If you play your ball from such a place, and dig a hole in the sand, you should fill it up again and also smooth over your footmarks (e).

Ball in casual water in hazard.

If there is casual water in the hazard, and your ball lies in it, you may drop the ball behind the casual water, under a penalty of one stroke, keeping the spot where it entered the water between you and the hole. In this case, you may drop in the hazard, behind the casual water, or behind the hazard, whichever you prefer (f). If it is impossible for want of space to play, to drop it in accordance with these directions, you may drop it as near as possible to the proper place, but in any case not nearer the hole (g).

Playing wrong ball in hazard.

Referring to the rule that in medal play if you play with a ball not your own, you incur a penalty if you play two successive strokes; there is a more liberal rule about play in hazards, which provides that you do not incur any penalty until you have played a stroke with the wrong ball outside the hazard. That is, you are entitled to see the ball on the fair green before discovering that it is not your own (h).

(d) Rule 22 (2). (e) Etiquette (7).
(f) Rule 27 (1). (g) Rule 27 (5).
(h) Stroke Rule 8 (3).

Tools, fixtures and ground under repair.

(9) You may find your ball under, or in, or near various obstructions pertaining to the course. These may be moved, though more than a club length away, if described under one of the following headings: Any flag stick, guide flag, movable guide post, wheelbarrow, tool, roller, grass cutter, box, vehicle or similar obstruction. If you move your ball,

in moving the obstruction, you may replace it without penalty.

If your ball lies on or touches such an obstruction, or "clothes or nets," you may lift and drop your ball as near as possible, but not nearer the hole, without penalty.

You may do the same if your ball is in ground "under repair" or "covered up or opened for the purpose of the upkeep of the course" or if your ball is in one of the holes, or a guide flag hole, or in a hole made by the greenkeeper. Only if any of these obstructions is in a hazard, you must drop your ball in the hazard (a).

The general principle is that your play is not to be interfered with by a temporary obstruction relating to the construction or upkeep of the course. A drain-cover, water-pipe or hydrant comes within this rule, and a pile of hay or cut grass. Leaves, or any other substance piled by the greenkeeper for removal, is similarly regarded (b).

(a) Rule 11. (b) Rule 11.

THROUGH THE GREEN.

Previous sections have been intended to cover the cases arising from the position of the ball after your drive. The same rules also apply to the other strokes "through the green"—that is, between the tee and the edge of the putting green, i. e., your conduct in regard to play as to any stroke in the fair green, in hazards, and with regard to a ball out of bounds, a lost ball, etc., is regulated by the same rules as have been stated. There are also the following rules which apply to play through the green.

Ball in motion striking player or caddie.

(1) It is possible that your ball while in motion may strike your opponent or his caddie or his clubs, or it may strike you, or your caddie or your clubs. The general rule is in match play that whichever side is struck loses the hole and the obvious principle is to avoid being struck or interfering in any way with the course of the ball (a).

In medal play it costs you one stroke to be struck by your own ball, or if your ball strikes your caddie or clubs (b). If your ball strikes another competitor or his caddie or clubs in medal play, however, it is considered a "rub of the green" and the ball must be played as it lies (c). It is also a "rub of the green" if your ball strikes a forecaddie or is "stopped or deflected by any agency outside the match" and the ball must be played as it lies (d).

A "rub of the green" may be defined as an occurrence outside your control, the consequences of which you are required to accept.

(a) Rule 18. (b) Stroke Rule 9.
(c) Stroke Rule 10 (1). (d) Rule 17 (1).

Information as to strokes played.

(2) A player is entitled at any time during the play of a hole to ascertain from his opponent the number of strokes the latter has played; if the opponent gives wrong information as to the number of strokes he has played, he shall lose the hole unless he correct his mistake before the player has played another stroke (a).

(a) Rule 4 (2).

If a ball at rest is moved.

(3) If you or your caddie or clubs move your opponent's ball while it is at rest in match play, you lose the hole (a). But in medal play you incur no

(a) Rule 18.

penalty for moving your fellow competitor's ball, and he replaces it where it lay (b). Similarly, in either match or medal play, if your ball at rest is moved by any agency outside the match (except wind), there is no penalty, and the ball is *dropped* at the same spot in match play, or *replaced* in medal play (c).

(b) Stroke Rule 10 (1). (c) Rule 17 (3); Stroke Rule 10 (1).

If a ball lodges in anything moving.

(4) If your ball lodges in anything moving, such as a wagon passing across the course, which takes your ball along with it, you may drop a ball without penalty at the spot where the ball met the moving object (a).

(a) Rule 17 (2).

If one ball strikes another.

(5) If your opponent's ball strikes yours, through the green or in a hazard, you may, if you choose, drop your ball where it originally lay, but this must be done before either of you play another stroke (a).

(a) Rule 9 (2).

Ball unfit for play or covered with mud.

(6) If your ball cracks or becomes otherwise unfit for play, you may substitute another ball after telling your opponent of your intention. If the ball actually splits in pieces, you may drop a new ball where any one of the pieces lies.

Mud on the ball, however, is not considered to make it unfit for play. If you clean the mud from your ball, you lose the hole in match play, and in medal play you are disqualified (a), except under special rulings of Local Rules by committee in charge, U. S. G. A.

(a) Rule 24.

The players ahead. (7) If there is a pair or party ahead of you, you must wait until the players are out of range before playing your strokes through the green, and must not play up to the putting green until the players in front have holed out and moved away (a). But if in playing through the fairgreen they are so slow that the players ahead of them have gone ahead and left a space of a full hole in front of the slow players, you have the right to pass through into the vacant space and can require the slow players to let you do so. If they do not offer to let you through, it is proper to call "FORE" and attract their attention to the fact that you wish to pass through them (b).

(a) Etiquette (3). (b) Rule 1 (2).

ON THE PUTTING GREEN.

This brings us to the putting green which is defined as the ground within twenty yards of the hole. Hazards within this distance, however, are not considered a part of the putting green. If you are on this ground you are subject to certain special rules governing this part of the game.

Order of play. (1) When both balls are on the putting green, the one farther from the hole is played first, as in the rest of the game. If your opponent is nearer the hole, but plays first, you may recall his stroke and make him replace his ball and wait until you have putted (a). In a tournament match this is obligatory (b).

(a) Rule 31 (2). (b) Match Play Rule 1.

Removing impediments. (2) Before putting you may clear away any loose impediment from any

part of the putting green (a), and you may do this whether your ball is on the green or not, even if your ball is in a hazard near the green (b). You are supposed to remove such impediment by hand, except in the case of "dung, worm-casts, snow or ice," which "may be scraped aside with a club," but the club must not press on the ground with more than its own weight (c). You must be careful, however, that your ball does not move, for if it does while you are removing any impediment from within six inches you are supposed to be responsible and are penalized one stroke in either match or medal play (d).

(a) Rule 28 (1). (b) Rule 28 (1); Rule 25 (4). (c) Rule 28 (2). (d) Rule 28 (1).

Touching the line of putt.

(3) Except in clearing away impediments as described above, the line of your putt must not be touched, although it may be pointed out (a). You are allowed, however, in addressing the ball for your putt, to rest your putter lightly on the ground in front of your ball, to aid you in getting your direction. In walking from the ball to the hole and vice versa, you must be careful to avoid stepping on the line of your putt, as this would be a violation of the rules, and would subject you to the penalties provided (b).

(a) Rule 29 (1). (b) Rule 28 (3).

Removing the flagstick.

(4) When you are approaching the putting green it is the best plan to have the flagstick removed and carried to a safe distance before you play. In match play there is no penalty for striking the flagstick in the hole or for striking it after your opponent or his caddie have taken it out, but if you strike the stick

after you or your caddie have taken it out, you lose the hole (a).

If your ball lodges against the flagstick in the hole you have to pull out the stick in order to see if the ball will fall in and save you a stroke. If it does not fall in you have to putt again (b).

On the other hand, in medal play if your ball played from within twenty yards of the hole strikes the flagstick in or out of the hole, or the person at the hole as stated in the next paragraph, it costs you two strokes (c).

(a) Rule 32 (1). (b) Rule 32 (1).
(c) Stroke Rule 13 (1).

Having the hole marked.

(5) You may have someone stand at the hole to mark it for you, and are entitled to have your own caddie do this, and to refuse to allow a person not engaged in the match to stand at the hole when you putt (a). If your ball strikes the person at the hole you lose the hole in match play and are penalized two strokes in medal play (b).

If the green is soft, the person at the hole must be careful not to scar or injure the ground around the hole (c).

(a) Rule 29 (2). (b) Stroke Rule 13 (1).
(c) Etiquette 8.

Stymies.

(6) If your opponent's ball is within six inches of yours on the putting green, and it is your turn to putt, you may require him to lift his ball before you putt; or, he may lift it of his own accord before you putt; as, for example, if he thinks that his ball will be of assistance to you. After you have putted he replaces the ball by hand. If he accidentally moves either ball, he may replace it (a). If your opponent's ball is in the line of your putt, but is more than

(a) Rule 31 (1).

six inches away, the situation is known as a "stymie," and you must play your ball as best you can to get by or over your opponent's ball and into the hole. If you knock his ball in, he is considered to have holed out on his last previous stroke (b).

(b) Rule 32 (2).

Nearer ball may be lifted.

(7) In medal play before putting you may ask your fellow competitor to lift or play, as he may choose if his ball is nearer the hole than yours; or he may elect to lift or play without being asked (a).

(a) Stroke Rule 13 (3, 4).

If your putt strikes the other ball.

(8) If your putt strikes your opponent's ball in match play, you do not incur any penalty and he may replace his ball or not as he chooses before another stroke is played (a). In medal play, however, if your putt strikes your fellow competitor's ball, you are penalized one stroke, consequently, it is always safer to ask him to lift or play as described above. In medal play if you strike his ball it *must* be replaced (b).

It is not correct to ask him to "watch his ball" with the idea that he will lift it if your ball is in danger of striking his, or for him to offer to do so. In fact in medal play, if he lifts his ball while yours is in motion he is penalized one stroke (c).

You must also remember not to putt while your opponent's ball is in motion (d).

(a) Rule 32 (2). (b) Stroke Rule 13 (2).
(c) Stroke Rule 13 (5). (d) Rule 30.

Ball interfered with by casual water.

(9) If your ball is lying in casual water on the putting green, or if there is casual water (or ice) between your ball and the hole, you may play it as it

lies or lift and replace it either behind the water (but within two club lengths of where it lay), or in such a position, not nearer the hole, that you will have a line of putt without interference from casual water (a).

(a) Rule 27. (3).

Ball must be holed out.

(10) In a medal round, the ball must be holed out on every green. You are not allowed to knock the ball away from the edge of the hole and consider that you hole out on your next stroke. If you should do this, you must still hole out, *playing the ball from the place to which you have knocked it,* and your knocking the ball away from the hole will count as a stroke. If you or your caddie should pick up your ball from the green before you have holed out, you must replace it and hole out, adding two penalty strokes to your score (a).

In match play, you are not supposed to concede short putts to your opponent or to claim them, although no penalty is fixed (b).

(a) Stroke Rule 8; Stroke Rule 13 (6).
(b) Match Play Rule 3.

Ball on the edge of the hole.

(11) It sometimes happens that a ball on the very brink of the cup may hesitate for an instant and then fall in; consequently, there is a rule that if you have putted out, and your opponent putts to the edge of the hole, you are not allowed to knock his ball away, as there is always the chance that it may fall in after all and give him the benefit of holing out without taking another stroke. On the other hand, he is not allowed to delay in the hope that his ball may finally fall in, but must putt again at once if you ask him to do so (a).

(a) Rule 32 (3).

But if his ball is on the edge of the hole, and you hole out, then you may knock his ball away if you wish, unless your ball has struck his and set it in motion, so that there is a chance of its falling in (b).

(b) Rule 32 (3).

Etiquette on the putting green.

(12) It is part of the etiquette of golf that you should not stand near a player while he is making a stroke, or move or talk. This is particularly true on the putting green, and there is the additional point that you should not stand beyond the hole in the line of your companion's putt (a).

(a) Etiquette 1.

Leaving the putting green

(13) When you and your companion have both putted out, you should move off the green at once and see that the flag is replaced in the hole. You should not linger on the green to put down your scores or to try over your putts, to the inconvenience of those behind you (a). In a medal round you should compare scores with your fellow competitor after every hole, and should keep his score and see that he keeps yours, unless the committee has provided you with a scorer (b).

(a) Etiquette 4. (b) Stroke Rule 5 (1).

COMPLETING THE ROUND.

The foregoing rules cover the play of an entire hole and apply equally to every hole played.

On the next tee.

(1) At the next tee whoever has won the hole (taken the fewer strokes) drives off first or "takes the honor." If you have halved the hole, the same player drives first as on the last tee (a). In

(a) Rule 2 (2).

match play, if you drive when your opponent should have driven, he may recall your stroke and make you play again, in turn, but without penalty (b). In a medal round there is also no penalty, but the stroke cannot be recalled (c).

(b) Rule 2 (2). (c) Stroke Rule 7 (1).

Playing the full round.

(2) It is assumed that you will play the eighteen holes in order, but in a friendly match if you decide to play a shorter round you must give precedence to any pairs or parties playing the full round (a). In a stroke competition you must play the eighteen holes in their proper order and are expected to play continuously, not being allowed to discontinue on account of bad weather, or on any other account, unless the committee considers your reason satisfactory (b).

(a) Rule 1 (2). (b) Stroke Rule 2 (1).

Local rule.

(3) In playing on a strange course, you should give attention to the local rules which are printed on the score card. You and your fellow competitor must abide by the local rules, and cannot agree to waive them (a). Neither can you and an opponent or fellow competitor agree to waive the penalties provided in the "Rules of Golf" under penalty of disqualification (b).

(a) Match Play Rule 3. (b) Match Play Rule 2.

SCORING.

Scoring match play and medal play.

(1) As has been said previously, match play and medal play are scored differently. In match play you win the hole if you make fewer strokes than your opponent, but as only the score in holes counts in winning or losing, your total score for the round is not im-

portant. You are not even required to play out a hole that you are sure to lose. In medal play, on the other hand, your scoring must be continuous from the first tee to the last green and you must have a score for every hole, no matter how large or discouraging it may be.

You should call the score of every hole as soon as you have completed it at both match and medal play. After playing the last hole in medal play, where you have been keeping your opponent's score, you should sign the card and hand it in immediately on leaving the last green. You are held responsible for the scoring of the separate holes, but the committee is responsible for the addition of the total score (a).

(a) Stroke Rule 5 (1, 2).

Uncertain points referred to committee.

(2) If a dispute arises on any point you must make a claim before going to the tee of the next hole, or if the dispute arises on the last hole, before leaving the last green. This claim should be laid before the committee in charge of the competition immediately on completion of the round (a).

If you are in doubt as to a penalty which you may have incurred, you should give your card to the committee with a full statement of the circumstances. The rules require such a statement to be in writing, and on the basis of this statement the committee will decide the point (b).

(a) Rule 36. (b) Stroke Rule 5 (3).

Terms used in scoring match play.

(3) In match play you score the match by holes won. If you lead your opponent by any number of holes, you are said to be that number of holes "up on" him and he is the same number of

holes "down to" you. If you have won the same number of holes you are "all even." The score is usually reckoned as so many holes "up" or "down," and so many "to play." That is, after finishing the thirteenth hole, if you have won four more holes than he has, you are "four up and five to play." A match is over when you or your opponent are more holes "up" than remain to be played. The remaining holes of the course are "bye holes" and may be played or not as agreed. If you are as many holes up as remain to be played, you are said to be "dormie" (a).

(a) Definition 21.

Calling the strokes in match play and medal play.

(4) In scoring strokes on each hole, as the necessary thing is to know how you stand in relation to your opponent, a set of terms is used which is frequently puzzling to those not used to match play. Thus, if you and your opponent have played the same number of strokes you are both "like as you lie." Whichever then plays first plays "the odd." If the same player has to play again before the other plays, his stroke is "two more," if again, "three more" and so on. His opponent then playing, if the first player has played three more, plays "one off three"; if two more, "one off two," and if the first player has merely played the odd the opponent then plays "the like." The whole system is based on a comparison of strokes.

In medal play, however, the number of the stroke is called as "playing four," "playing five" and so on (a).

(a) Definition 21.

Settling a halved match or a tie.

(5) In match play if you and your opponent finish the match "all even"

you play on hole by hole until one wins the match; but if you tie with another competitor in a medal round, you and he must play the entire round again at a time appointed by the committee, the maker of the lowest score in the play-off to be the winner. If you and he again tie in the play-off round, you and he must again play another full round. Ties in medal play cannot be decided by a single hole, under the "Rules of Golf" (a).

(a) Stroke Rule 3.

MATCHES OF MORE THAN TWO PLAYERS.

Names of matches including more than two players.

(1) When more than two players play a match, the name of the match varies with the arrangement of the players. If two play on each side, but each side plays only one ball (the two players playing alternately) it is a "foursome." If one player plays two others, but the two play only one ball, it is a "threesome" (a). If three players play, each having his own ball, and each playing against the others it is a "three ball match." If one of the players, however, matches his own ball against the best ball of two or more others, it is a "best ball match." If four play, each playing his own ball, but divided, two on a side, each side scoring with the ball making the better score, it is a "four ball match" (b).

(a) Definition 1. (b) Rules for three ball matches, etc. Definitions 1, 2, 3.

Order of precedence.

(2) *A match playing two balls only has precedence over any other form of match and is entitled to pass through.* Three ball and four ball matches must accordingly give way whenever re-

quested. A single player has no standing whatever and must give way to any kind of a match, but a single player must not be confused with a "single" which is a match of two players.

As has been stated above, a match playing a shorter round loses its standing and must let any match playing a full round pass through it (a).

(a) Rule 1 (2).

Lifting a ball when desirable.

(3) Threesomes and foursomes are governed by the ordinary rules of match play, except that partners are required to strike the ball alternately under penalty of loss of the hole in match play or disqualification in medal play (a), but three ball, best ball and four ball matches require certain additional rules.

For example, as there are several balls in play, it is provided that any player may have any ball lifted or played if he thinks that the ball is either an interference or an assistance (b).

(a) Rule 3. (b) Three ball match, etc. Rule 1.

Ball striking another ball.

(4) Similarly, as there are several balls, if one strikes another, the one which is struck *must* be replaced without penalty (a).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 2.

Order of play.

(5) The balls of a side may be played in the order which the side thinks best (a). If you play your ball when an opponent should have played, there is no penalty and the ball is not recalled, except on the putting green where the opponent may recall your stroke (b).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 6.
(b) Three ball match, etc. Rule 3.

If your ball strikes an opponent.

(6) If your ball strikes an opponent or is stopped or moved by him or his

caddie or clubs, that opponent shall lose the hole to the player. As regards the other opponent, the occurrence shall be treated as a "rub of the green," in a three-ball match (a). But if your ball strikes yourself or your partner or either of your caddies or clubs, you are disqualified for that hole, but your partner may continue to play (b).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 5, 7.
(b) Three ball match, etc. Rule 8.

If you play your partner's ball.

(7) You will be disqualified from playing a hole if you play a stroke with your partner's ball, and your partner should drop a ball at the spot and continue to play. But if this mistake is not discovered until the other side has played, your side loses the hole (a).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 9.

General rule for penalties.

(8) Generally speaking, if a player in a three-ball, best-ball or four-ball match does anything which would mean losing the hole in match play, he is disqualified from finishing the hole, but his disqualification does not affect his partner and applies only to that hole (a).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 10.

Calkins System of Handicapping

Used by the United States Golf Association

Report of.....Club.

I. DIRECTIONS FOR COMPUTING PAR.

Holes up to 250 yards inclusive, par is 3

Holes 251 to 445 yards inclusive, par is 4.

Holes 446 to 600 yards inclusive, par is 5.

Holes 601 yards and upwards, par is 6.

Par means perfect play without flukes and under ordinary weather conditions, always allowing two strokes on each putting green.

The above figures are not arbitrary, because some allowance should be made for the configuration of the ground and any other difficult or unusual conditions. So also should be considered the severity of the hazards, especially on a hole where the par is doubtful. If on any hole the par is more or less than the length of the hole would indicate, state the reason under "Remarks."

Each hole should be measured from the middle of the tee to the center of the green, following an air line as nearly as possible.

II. PAR TABLE FOR THE COURSE.

Hole	Yards	U.S.G.A. Par	Remarks Concerning Nature of Hole	Hole	Yards	U.S.G.A. Par	Remarks Concerning Nature of Hole
1				10			
2				11			
3				12			
4				13			
5				14			
6				15			
7				16			
8				17			
9				18			
Total				Total			
				Total Out			
				Total 18 Ho			

Amateur Record.....Made by.....Date.....

Professional Record.....Made by.....Date.....

III. HOW TO HANDICAP PLAYERS.

Having fixed the par of your course as indicated, and having ascertained the best average score of your players, obtained by taking the average of a player's best three scores, you can, by reference to the Calkins table, easily ascertain the handicap which each player should properly have. For example: If John Smith's best average score on your course is 76 and the par of your course is 75, then John Smith should receive a handicap of 1.

CALKINS SYSTEM FOR CALCULATING HANDICAPS BASED ON PAR.

The principal feature of this system is that not only is the good player handicapped because he is a good player, but the bad player is also handicapped because he is a bad player. The reason is this: The object of handicapping is to put all players on the same level, and if an allowance of a certain number of strokes is to be made to the less skillful player because he cannot play as well, some allowance ought to be made to the more skillful player because he cannot improve as much. The old method of handicapping, in all cases on the exact difference between the Par for the links and the average of a player's best three scores, takes into consideration only the advantage held by the good player, namely, his superior skill. It overlooks the advantage held by the bad player, namely, a greater possibility of improvement. Theoretically, a club handicap list should be so made up that each player has as good a chance to win as any other but no better, whenever a competition is held. But, as handicaps cannot be readjusted daily, it is evident that the chances will not really be equalized unless some measure is taken of relative probabilities of improvement in play.

The original Handicap Table placed at scratch a player whose Best Score Average, i. e., average best play, was par at his home course. This of course made it necessary for an Association Handicap Committee to raise (from one to five strokes) the handicaps as returned from clubs having short courses; the reason being that the shorter the course the greater the predominance of short holes and of easy holes, and the easier to play in par figures. By his revision of 1910, Mr. Calkins makes an allowance for this well recognized fact in the Handicap Table itself. Courses having a par of 74 or 75 and 76 are regarded as standard courses, and those who can play in par figures are placed at scratch. But on all other courses the scratch player must do better than par. It will be seen that a Best Score Average of par gives a handicap of one stroke where the par of the course is 72 or 73; two strokes, where the par is 70 or 71; three strokes, where it is 68 or 69; four strokes, where it is 66 or 67; and five strokes, where it is 65. By this new feature, players handicapped according to the Table at any club, will probably be able as a general rule to play with the same handicap, or nearly so, at any other club.

In Applying the System, Follow These Directions:

(1) The first thing to do is to ascertain each player's Best Score Average. This does not mean his average game, but his average *best* game. No player should have any chance to win a handicap event, except when playing in his best form. For example, a scratch man is sometimes off his game, playing perhaps six or eight strokes above his true form. But it is evident that a handicap list will be worse than useless if it attempts to make any allowance for the tendency—common to all players—to fall off, at one time or another, from true form. If such an allowance were to be made it would be imperative to provide machinery for the automatic reduction of the handicap of a player upon his sudden and unexpected arrival at his real form. For the same reason a club handicapper should never raise a player's handicap, until he proves by constant competition through the whole or greater part of a season that his play is permanently inferior to what it was and not that he is only temporarily off his game.

The Best Score Average means a player's average *best* game. If, for example, the Par of your links is 72, and a player made last season a 75, a 76 and a 77, his Best Score Average would be 76. The same would be true if he also made a 72 once, since an exceptionally low score, not duplicated, may be disregarded. In general, this Best Score Average is obtained by taking the average of a player's best three scores.

(2) We suggest that you mail at once reply-postals to your members, asking them to state their best five scores, in competition and in practice rounds during the past season. This is necessary if you have not preserved your club records; and even if you have, it is advisable, since it will give you practice-round scores. We suggest this form of request: "Members of this

HANDICAP TABLE.

Best Score Average	Par	Handicaps 65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
62	0												
63	1	0											
64	3	1	0										
65	5	3	1	0									
66	6	4	3	1	0								
67	7	5	4	2	1	+1							
68	8	6	5	3	2	0	+1						
69	8	7	6	4	3	1	0	+1					
70	9	7	7	5	4	2	1	+1	+1				
71	10	8	7	6	5	3	2	0	+1	+2			
72	11	9	8	6	6	4	3	1	0	+1	+2		
73	11	10	9	7	6	5	4	2	1	+1	+1	+2	
74	12	10	10	8	7	5	5	3	2	0	+1	+1	+2
75	13	11	10	9	8	6	5	4	3	1	0	+1	+1
76	14	12	11	9	9	7	6	5	4	2	1	0	+1
77	14	13	12	10	9	8	7	5	5	3	2	1	0
78	15	13	13	11	10	8	8	6	5	4	3	2	1
79	16	14	13	12	11	9	8	7	6	4	4	3	2
80	17	15	14	12	12	10	9	8	7	5	4	4	3
81	17	16	15	13	12	11	10	8	8	6	5	4	4
82	18	16	16	14	13	11	11	9	8	7	6	5	4
83	19	17	16	15	14	12	11	10	9	7	7	6	5
84	20	18	17	15	15	13	12	11	10	8	7	7	6
85	21	19	18	16	15	14	13	11	11	9	8	7	7
86	21	20	19	17	16	14	14	12	11	10	9	8	7
87	22	20	20	18	17	15	14	13	12	10	10	9	8
88	23	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	11	10	10	9
89	24	22	21	19	19	17	16	14	14	12	11	10	10
90	25	23	22	20	19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10
91	25	24	23	21	20	18	18	16	15	13	13	12	11
92	26	24	24	22	21	19	18	17	16	14	13	13	12
93	27	25	24	23	22	20	19	18	17	15	14	13	13
94		26	25	23	23	21	20	18	18	16	15	14	13
95		27	26	24	23	22	21	19	18	17	16	15	14
96			27	25	24	22	22	20	19	17	17	16	15
97				26	25	23	22	21	20	18	17	17	16
98				27	26	24	23	22	21	19	18	17	17
99					27	25	24	22	22	20	19	18	17
100						26	25	23	22	21	20	19	18
101						26	26	24	23	21	21	20	19
102						27	26	25	24	22	21	21	20
103							27	26	25	23	22	21	21
104								26	26	24	23	22	21
105								27	26	25	24	23	22
106									27	25	25	24	23
107										26	25	25	24
108										27	26	25	25
109											27	26	25
110												27	26

club desiring U. S. G. A. ratings will please report promptly on the reply card their best five scores during the past season, stating whether the scores were made in competition or during practice rounds." If you have a player's best five scores, you can average the best three, disregarding an exceptional score, if any.

(3) If you get no information as to a player's record during the past season, but know something about him from previous seasons, you are perhaps justified in calculating his Best Score Average from your general knowledge as to his game, though it is well to cut off a few strokes in order to be on the safe side. You should use unusual caution in such a case.

(4) If you know nothing whatever about a player, you should not give him a handicap. No one has any inherent right to a handicap. All players, theoretically, should start at scratch; the burden of proof is always on the player to show that he is entitled to a handicap. The chief cause of bad and unfair handicapping is the very general custom of starting a new member with a high handicap—often the limit—and allowing him to come down at his own convenience, picking up a few prizes on the way. We submit that you should allot no handicaps which you do not know to be safe. It is much better to leave such players off your list; if they want ratings, they can obtain them by furnishing you with data from which to compute them.

(5) You are sometimes justified in taking other things into consideration, such as a man's age. With a young player who has been coming on fast, it is sometimes well to reduce his Best Score Average arbitrarily a stroke or two below that which is produced by your average of his best three scores. In the case of a man beyond middle age who long ago attained a degree of skill which he has never been able to improve upon, it is fair after calculating his actual Best Score Average, to add a stroke or more, on the ground that he has little or no "chance to improve."

But in general the Best Score Average is obtained by taking the average of the best three scores: and then, if in any doubt as to a player's playing form, a stroke or two should be deducted before deciding finally upon the proper Best Score Average.

(6) Having made, on separate sheets of paper, an alphabetical list of the members to whom you are to allot handicaps, and having written after each player's name his Best Score Average as calculated from your records and other data, and in accordance with directions, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, a glance at the Handicap Table will show in each case the proper handicap. Look at the Table for the Best Score Average, and then look for the handicap in the vertical column headed by the Par which corresponds with the Par for your links. (The Table gives handicaps up to 27, which clubs will find useful for club events.) The names should then be transferred to the Report, each group to consist of players who have the same handicap.

(7) If you have a nine-hole links, calculate your Best Score Averages on the basis of a double round, and multiply the Par of your links by two, in order to arrive at an eighteen-hole Par which will enable you to use the Handicap Table.

NOTE.—*This system can be used by clubs in handicapping their players for club events. If it is preferred, in such events to handicap on the basis of Bogey, the foregoing Table can be used unless Bogey is more than 76; in such case the proper table can easily be drawn up from above model. Whenever a player improves his game at his home club, his Best Score Average will come down, and a glance at the Table will give his proper reduced handicap. To get the best results, the club handicap committee should keep a card index showing the records of players in stroke competitions. This will enable the committee to keep a line on each player's Best Score Average. Club committees are also advised to adopt a rule penalizing players who do not return cards in stroke competitions. An effective penalty is to bar such players from playing in the next club event. And, in general, the oftener a player competes at his home club, the more exactly may he be handicapped in accordance with the handicap table; while the more infrequently he competes, the greater the advisability of keeping his handicap somewhat below that which is produced by the table.*

TABLE 1.

Year	Difference of handicaps	Allowance of strokes	Short Hole System Matches won by			Long Hole System Matches won by			Holes of Start System Matches won by			
			Inferior	*Superior*	*Tied*	*Inferior*	*Superior*	*Tied*	*Holes up*	*Inferior*	*Superior*	*Tied*
1911	1	1	31	22	5	30	22	6	1	34	20	4
1912			33	25	4	33	25	3		25	29	4
1913			35	27	6	34	25	4		35	23	10
Totals at	1	1	89	71	15	87	72	16	1	94	63	18
1911	2	2	14	19	2	14	20	1	1	14	20	1
1912			26	22	4	21	27	4		25	23	4
1913			22	25	10	25	25	5		22	25	8
Totals at	2	2	62	64	16	60	72	10	1	61	68	13
1911	3	2	14	17		13	16	2	2	15	16	
1912			20	17	2	20	17	3		21	16	2
1913			16	24	7	14	28	4		17	19	11
Totals at	3	2	50	58	9	47	61	9	2	53	51	13
1911	4	3	17	16	5	15	18	5	2	16	18	4
1912			15	13	3	12	15	4		15	14	2
1913			13	11	6	12	14	4		13	12	5
Totals at	4	3	45	40	14	39	47	13	2	44	44	11
1911	5	4	11	13	3	13	14		3	12	11	4
1912			15	11	1	14	10	3		14	10	3
1913			13	14	3	15	12	3		16	10	4
Totals at	5	4	39	38	7	42	36	6	3	42	31	11
1911	6	5	15	14	4	14	15	4	3	17	14	2
1912			16	8	3	17	7	3		15	8	4
1913			6	4	3	8	4	1		8	5	
Totals at	6	5	37	26	10	39	26	8	6	40	27	6
1911	7	5	7	9	2	7	9	2	4	9	7	2
1912			7	12	2	7	14			8	11	2
1913			2	7		2	7			2	5	2
Totals at	7	5	16	28	4	16	30	2	4	19	23	6
1911	8	6	8	5	2	6	6	1	4	6	8	1
1912			6	4	1	5	5	1		6	3	2
1913			6	7		4	7	2		4	7	2
Totals at	8	6	20	16	3	15	20	4	4	16	18	5
1911	9	7	5	8	2	5	7	3	5	7	7	1
1912			5	1		4	2			5	1	
1913			5	3	3	5	3	3		7	4	
Totals at	9	7	15	12	5	14	12	6	5	19	12	1
1911	10	8	5	5	1	3	8		5	4	6	1
1912			2	6	2	2	8			2	7	1
1913			2	2	1	2	2	1		3	2	
Totals at	10	8	9	13	4	7	18	1	5	9	15	2
1911	11	8	1	2		1	2		6	1	2	
1912			1	2		1	2			1	2	
1913			1	5		2	4			2	4	
Totals at	11	8	3	9		4	8		6	4	8	
1911	12	9	1	3	1	1	4		6	2	3	
1912			1	3	1	2	2	1		2	2	1
1913				1				1			1	
Totals at	12	9	2	7	2	3	6	2	6	4	6	1
1911	13	10	1	3		1	3		6	1	3	
1912				1		1				1		
1913			1	2		1	2			1	2	
Totals at	13	10	2	6		3	5		6	3	5	
1911	14	11	1	1		1	1		6	1	1	
1912				4		1	3				4	
1913				1		1					1	
Totals at	14	11	1	6		3	4		6	1	6	
1911	15	11	1			1			7	1		
1912												
1913				1				1		1		
Totals at	15	11	1	1		1		1	7	2		
1911	16	12	1			1			7	1		
1912				1			1				1	
1913			1			1				1		
Totals at	16	12	2	1		2	1		7	2	1	
1911	18	14							7			
1912			1			1				1		
1913			1					1			1	
Totals at	18	14	2			1		1	7	1	1	
1911	19	14		2	1	1	2		8		3	
1912												
1913												
Totals at	19	14		2	1	1	2		8		3	

Short Hole and Long Hole Handicapping

HOLES OF START.

By B. R. Abbott.

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As is well known, no common method is followed by golf clubs in selecting the holes at which strokes are granted in Handicap Match Play.

In forming their stroke-tables, some clubs—for example, a well-known Metropolitan club—assign the strokes to the long holes first, proceeding through the holes of medium length to the short holes and allotting the strokes to the first and second halves of the course alternately.

Other clubs select the holes in the same manner, but pay little heed to the equal division of the strokes between the two halves of the course. Another club will give the first stroke on the longest hole, the second stroke on the shortest hole, the third stroke on the second longest hole, the fourth stroke on the second shortest hole, and so on for a few more strokes, finally choosing the holes apparently at random.

Still other clubs consider primarily, not the length or difficulty of the holes, but the equal division of the strokes between the two halves of the course. In short, every club adopts its own theory in forming its stroke-table.

What does such diversity of method indicate? How far do the statistics of all the handicap matches played by a club in its tournaments during an entire season, or, better, for many seasons, bear out the truth of the theory adopted by the club in the formation of its stroke-table?

The purpose of handicapping is to put on an equal footing all the players in a club who have any title whatever to win matches. With perfect handicapping of individual players, that theory of selecting the holes in the formation of a stroke-table would seem best according to which the matches won during a season or during many seasons are divided most evenly between the inferior players (all receiving strokes) and the superior players (all granting strokes), due regard being paid to the results at different allowances. The excellence of the theory can be determined in the long run only by actual statistics. Here is no room for nineteenth hole vagaries.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, such a prolonged test of a stroke-table by the use of actual statistics has never been made; but, of course, in this matter I may be mistaken.

However, such a test for three years, 1911, 1912 and 1913, has been carried on in the New York Golf Club of Van Cortlandt Park. In the year 1911 a new stroke-table was adopted, in which the strokes were assigned first to the shortest holes and then to the medium and the longer holes, due regard being paid both to the position of the holes in the first and the second halves of the course and to their relative difficulty. The theory upon which the table was based is that, since in the system of equalizing the playing of two men by means of strokes granted at certain holes to the inferior player, the inferior is given not a positive advantage such as he is given in the holes of start system, but merely an additional chance, that is, as he must either win or halve the hole by means of the stroke granted in order that the stroke may be of advantage to him, the strokes should be granted first on the easiest, that is, in general, on the shortest holes, then on the medium, and finally on the long.

Thus the short hole system resembles slightly the holes of start system. By the latter system the inferior player is given a positive handicap by being granted one, two, three, etc., holes up at the beginning of the match. Consequently, in the short hole system, even if the inferior player were conceded the one or two shortest holes outright, he would be only slightly better off than in the holes of start system. In the latter system the superior player

has the full eighteen holes in which to win back the holes granted to the inferior, while in the short hole system he would have only one or two holes fewer than eighteen to win back the holes conceded to the inferior player. However, according to the statistics, the inferior player by no means wins all of the shortest holes to say nothing of the rather short holes.

If it would seem illogical in the case of a large number of strokes granted to the inferior player to defer the strokes on the longest holes to the last, the fallacy is only apparent, not real, inasmuch as a single stroke granted on a hole of five hundred yards or more would not be of the least advantage to a poor player. He probably could not win such a hole with even two strokes. Also, the number of matches played with large allowances of strokes is probably very small, since, in most clubs, the players are divided into classes A, B and C, or into first, second and third sixteens.

On the other hand, in the long hole system, in the case of a player receiving say fifteen or sixteen strokes, not to grant him strokes on the two very short holes found on the majority of courses is to take away from him, or, at least to decrease, his chances of winning what may be for him the easiest holes on the course.

A record was carefully kept during 1911, 1912, and 1913 of all the matches played with handicaps in which the bye holes were played out, a total of 883. The matches were played by the short hole system, but the results were tabulated also according to the long hole and the holes of start systems. In the case of the latter system the table used by a well-known Metropolitan club was followed. According to this, in the case of a difference between the handicaps of the two players of 1 or 2, the inferior player starts 1 hole up; with a difference of 3 or 4, 2 holes up; 5 or 6, 3 holes; 7 or 8, 4 holes; 9 or 10, 5 holes; 11 to 14, 6 holes; 15 to 18, 7 holes; 19 to 25, 8 holes; 26 to 36, 9 holes.

The handicaps of the individual players were fixed in accordance with the Calkins system and were carefully revised each month. The allowance of strokes granted the inferior player was equal to three-fourths of the difference between the handicaps of the two players.

The results of the 883 matches are as follows:

By the short hole system, the inferior won 395 matches, the superior 398 matches, and 90 matches were tied, a balance of 3 matches in favor of the superior.

By the long hole system, the inferior won 384 matches, the superior 420 matches, and 79 matches were halved, a balance of 36 matches in favor of the superior.

By the holes of start system, the inferior won 414 matches, the superior 382 matches, and 87 matches were tied, a balance of 32 matches in favor of the inferior.

The differences between handicaps ranged from 1 to 19; the allowance of strokes in the short and the long hole systems from 1 to 14; the allowances of holes in the holes of start system from 1 to 8.

Although the results for the period of three years in the case of the short hole system are remarkable, the superior winning only three more matches than the inferior and 90 matches being halved, the results for each year being fairly uniform, no claim is made for the general excellence of the short hole system. In fact, all of the systems are faulty when the various differences are taken by themselves. To some extent, this faultiness is due to the fact that fractions of ½ or more count as 1, and fractions of less than ½ are rejected.

Thus, with a difference of 1 between handicaps, the inferior receives ¼ of a stroke more than the ¾ of a stroke to which, strictly speaking, he is entitled. With a difference of 2, he receives 2 strokes, or 2-4 of a stroke in excess. With a difference of 3, he receives 2 strokes, or ¼ of a stroke less than what he is entitled to. With a difference of 4, he receives exactly three strokes. This series is repeated with the following four differences of 5, 6, 7 and 8, and so on.

There is a remarkable gain for the inferior noticeable in both the short hole and long hole systems, up to a difference of ten, when he receives more than his exact fractional allowance and a corresponding loss when he loses

the ¼ stroke to which he is entitled. This same varying loss and gain is noticeable in the holes of start system. In all three systems it would probably be more just not to grant the one stroke in the case of a difference between handicaps of one. Nearly always the inferior wins more than his fair share of the matches, and by a comfortable margin. The statistics, not here printed, show that it would be more just not to grant the single stroke, or at least a full stroke.

The majority of the holes on the Van Cortlandt course are of medium length; very few are what may be termed long holes. In view of the fact that the superior won by the long hole system 36 matches more than the inferior and by the short hole system only 3 matches more, it seems likely that on courses containing several very long holes, a considerable number of long holes and few medium holes, such as is the case generally on courses of 6,000 yards, the inferior player would have by the long hole system still less chance against the superior than on the course of 5,340 yards on which the matches here recorded were played.

TABLE 2

Differences	Short Hole System Matches won by			Long Hole System Matches won by			Holes of Start System Matches won by		
	Inferior	*Superior*	*Tied*	*Inferior*	*Superior*	*Tied*	*Inferior*	*Superior*	*Tied*
Totals at 1	89	71	15*	87	72	16	94	63	18
" 2 and less	151	135	31	147	144	26	155	131	31
" 3 " "	201	195	40	194	205	35	208	192	44
" 4 " "	246	233	54	233	252	48	252	226	55
" 5 " "	285	271	61	275	288	54	294	257	66
" 6 " "	322	297	71	514	314	62	334	284	72
" 7 " "	338	325	75	330	344	64	353	307	78
" 8 " "	358	341	79	345	364	68	369	325	83
" 9 " "	373	353	83	359	376	74	388	337	84
" 10 " "	382	366	87	366	394	75	397	352	86
" 11 " "	385	375	87	370	402	75	401	360	86
" 12 " "	387	382	89	373	408	77	405	366	87
" 13 " "	389	388	89	376	413	77	408	371	87
" 14 " "	390	394	89	379	417	77	409	377	87
" 15 " "	391	395	89	380	417	78	411	377	87
" 16 " "	393	396	89	382	418	78	413	378	87
" 18 " "	395	396	89	383	418	79	414	379	87
" 19 " "	395	398	90	384	420	79	414	382	87
Excess in favor of		3			36			32	

A grand total of 883 matches.

Glossary of Technical Terms Employed in the Game of Golf

Addressing the ball—Putting one's self in position to strike the ball.

Approach—When the player is sufficiently near the hole to be able to drive the ball to the putting green his stroke is called the "approach shot."

Away—Ball to be played first.

Baff—To strike the ground with the "sole" of the club-head in playing, and so send ball in air.

Baffy—A wooden club to play lofting shots.

Bent—Rush, bent grass.

Birdie—One under par for a hole.

Bisque—A handicap with a stipulated number of strokes to be taken at the option of the recipient.

Bogey—Usually given the title of colonel. A phantom who is credited with a certain score for each hole, against which score each player is competing.

Bone—A piece of ram's horn inserted in the sole of the club to prevent it from splitting.

Brassie—A wooden club with a brass sole.

Break-club—An obstacle lying near a ball of such a nature as might break the club when striking at the ball.

Bulger—A club with a convex face.

Bunker—Generally any rough, hazardous ground—more strictly, a sandpit.

Bye—Any hole or holes that remain to be played after the match is finished. They are played for singly, unless the sides agree to make another match of them.

Caddie—A person who carries the golfer's clubs, and who can usually give him advice in regard to the game.

Cleek—An iron-headed club of considerable driving power, and sometimes used for putting.

Club—The implement with which the ball is struck. The heads are of three kinds—wood, wood with a brass sole, and iron only.

Course—That portion of the links on which the game ought to be played, generally bounded on either side by rough ground or other hazard.

Cup—A small hole in the course, usually one made by the stroke of some previous player.

Dead—A ball is said to be "dead" when it lies so near the hole that the "putt" is a dead certainty. A ball is said to fall "dead" when it does not run after alighting.

Dormy—One side is said to be "dormy" when it is as many holes ahead as there remain holes to play. (This word is probably derived from the French, like many Scottish terms.)

Draw—To drive widely to the left hand. (Identical in its results with Hook and Screw.)

Driver—See Play-Club.

Eagle—Two under par for a hole.

Face—First, the slope of a bunker or hillock; second, the part of the club-head which strikes the ball.

Fairway—Short, cut grass between the tee and the green.

Flat—A club is said to be "flat" when its head is at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

Fog—Moss, rank grass.

Fore!—A warning cry to any person in the way of the stroke. (Contracted from "before.")

Foursome—A match in which two play on each side.

Gobble—A rapid, straight "putt" into the hole, such that, had the ball not gone in, it would have gone some distance beyond.

Grassed—Said of a club whose face is slightly "spooned" or sloped backward.

Green—First, the whole links; second, the putting-ground around the different holes.

Grip—First, the part of the handle covered with leather, by which the club is grasped; second, the grasp itself.

Half-one—A handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.

Half-shot—Less than a full swing.

Halved—A hole is said to be "halved" when each side takes the same number of strokes. A "halved" match is a "drawn game"—that is, the players have proved to be equal.

Hanging—A "hanging" ball is one which lies on a downward slope.

Hazard—A general term for bunker, long grass, road, water, whin, molehill, or other bad ground.

Head—This word is a striking specimen of incongruity and mixed metaphor. A head is the lowest part of a club, and possesses, among other mysterious characteristics, a sole, a heel, a toe or nose, a neck and a face.

Heel—First, the part of the head nearest the shaft; second, to hit from this part, and send the ball to the right hand.

Hole—First, the four and one-quarter-inch hole lined with iron; the holes going out are marked with white, and those coming in, with red flags. Second, the whole space between any two of these.

Hole-Out—Final stroke.

Honor—The right to play off first from the tee.

Hook—See Draw.

Hose—The socket in iron-headed clubs, into which the wooden shaft fits.

Iron—A club made of the material its name implies, with the head more or less laid back to loft a ball. A most deadly weapon in a good player's hands.

Jerk—In "jerking," the club should strike with a quick cut behind the ball, and stop on reaching the ground.

Lie—First, the inclination of a club when held on the ground in a natural position for striking; second, the situation of a ball, good or bad.

Like—See under Odds.

Like-as-we-lie—When both sides have played the same number of strokes.

Links—The open downs or heath on which golf is played.

Loft—To elevate the ball.

Long odds—When a player has to play a stroke more than his adversary, who is much farther on—that is, nearer the hole.

Made—A player, or his ball, is said to be "made" when his ball is sufficiently near the hole to be played on the putting green next shot.

Mashie—A club which, both in its make and its uses, is a compromise between the niblic and the iron.

Match—First, the sides playing against each other; second, the game itself.

Match Play—Competition by hole.

Medal Play—Competition by strokes.

Miss the globe—To fail to strike the ball, either by swinging right over the top of it, or by hitting the ground behind it, is counted a stroke.

Neck—The crook of the head where it joins the shaft.

Nassau—Best score out; best score in; best score of the match.

Niblic—A small, narrow-headed, heavy iron club, used when the ball lies in bad places, as ruts or whins, etc.

Nose—The point or front portion of the club-head.

Odds—First, means the handicap given by a strong player to a weaker in a single match, consisting of either one, two, three or more holes to start with, or one stroke per hole, or every alternate hole, or at every third hole, etc.; second, to have played the "odds" is to have played one stroke more than your adversary. Some other terms used in counting the game will be most easily explained here altogether. If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—that is, "the odds"—your next stroke will be "the like;" if two strokes more—that is, "the two more"—your next stroke will be "the one off two;" if "three more," "the one off three," and so on.

One-off-two, One-off-three, etc.—See under Odds.

Par—Perfect score for a hole.

Play-club—A wooden-headed club, with full-length shaft, more or less supple; with it the ball can be driven to the greatest distance. It is used when the ball lies well.

Press—To strive to recover lost ground by special hard hitting—a very dangerous thing to attempt.

Putt—To play the delicate game close to the hole. (Pronounced "u" as in but.)

Putter—An upright, stiff-shafted, wooden-headed club (some use iron heads), used when the ball is on the putting green.

Rind—A strip of cloth under the leather to thicken the grip.

Rough—Long grass on either side of the course.

Rub on the green—A favorable or unfavorable knock to the ball, for which no penalty is imposed, and which must be submitted to.

Scare—The narrow part of the club-head by which it is glued to the handle.

Sclaff—When the club-head strikes the ground behind the ball and follows on with a ricochet.

Scruff—Slightly razing the grass in striking.

Set—A full complement of clubs.

Shaft—The stick or handle of the club.

Slice—Ball cut so as to give left to right spin which veers sharply to the right in a curve after it has transversed the larger portion of its ultimate distance.

Sole—The flat bottom of the club-head.

Spoons—Wooden-headed clubs of three lengths—long, middle and short; the head is scooped, so as to loft the ball.

Spring—The degree of suppleness in the shaft.

Square—When the game stands evenly balanced, neither side being any holes ahead.

Stance—The position of the player's feet when addressing himself to the ball.

Steal—To hole an unlikely "putt" from a distance, but not by a "gobble."

Stroke—The act of hitting the ball with the club, or the attempt to do so.

Stymie—When your opponent's ball lies in the line of your "putt."

Swing—The sweep of the club in driving.

Swipe—A full driving stroke.

Tee—The pat of sand on which the ball is placed for the first stroke each hole.

Third—A handicap of a stroke deducted every third hole.

Threesome—One playing his own ball against two playing one ball as in a foursome.

Toe—Another name for the nose of the club.

Top—To hit the above its center.

Two-more, Three-more, etc.—See under Odds.

Upright—A club is said to be "upright" when its head is not at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

Whins—Furze or gorse.

Whipping—The pitched twine uniting the head and handle.

Wrist shot—Less than half a shot, generally played with an iron club.

Golf History at a Glance

LANDMARKS IN THE PROGRESS OF THE GAME.

1457 Parliament ordains that golf be "utterly cryit doune, and nocht usit."
1491 Another law to the same effect.
1503 King playing golf extensively.
1552 Earliest reference to golf being played at St. Andrews.
1608 Present Royal Blackheath Golf Club founded.
1735 Present Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society founded.
1744 Present Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers founded.
1754 Present Royal and Ancient Golf Club founded.
First Royal and Ancient Club competition.
1787 Glasgow Golf Club founded.
1818 Manchester Golf Club founded.
1829 Calcutta Golf Club founded.
1834 Royal and Ancient Club given that title.
1837 Royal and Ancient King William IV. medal first competed for.
1848 Gutty ball came in ("Featheries" previously).
1849 Famous foursome, Allan Robertson and Tom Morris vs. Brothers Dunn. Former couple won.
1853 Willie Park, Sr., played Tom Morris twice for £100 stake each time. Park won both.
1854 Royal and Ancient Club's club house completed.
1859 Allan Robertson died.
1860 Open Championship established (Willie Park, Sr., winner).
1863 King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales), captain of the Royal and Ancient Club.
1864 Present Royal North Devon Golf Club founded.
1865 London Scottish Golf Club founded.
1867 Tom Morris, Sr., won Open Championship for the fourth time.
1869 Present Royal Liverpool Golf Club founded.
1870 Tom Morris, Jr., won Open Championship for third time in succession and became owner of the belt.
1871 No championship.
1872 Tom Morris, Jr., won Open Championship for fourth time.
1873 Open Championship first played for at St. Andrews.
1874 Open Championship first played for at Musselburgh.
1875 Tom Morris, Jr., died.
Willie Park, Sr., won Open Championship for fourth time.
1878 Oxford and Cambridge University Match first played.
1879 Jamie Anderson won Open Championship for third time in succession.
1882 Bob Ferguson won Open Championship for third time in succession.
1886 Amateur Championship established (H. G. Hutchinson winner).
1887 Royal St. George's Golf Club founded.
1888 John Ball won Amateur Championship for the first time.
1889 Open Championship last played for at Musselburgh.
1890 John Ball won both Open and Amateur Championships.
1891 Parliamentary Handicap established.
1892 Championship of India established.
Open Championship first played for at Muirfield (H. H. Hilton winner).
Edward Blackwell drove 366 yards from seventeenth tee at St. Andrews.
Amateur Championship first played for at Sandwich.

1893 Ladies' Championship established.

1894 J. H. Taylor won his first Open Championship.
Open Championship first played for at Sandwich.
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour captain of the Royal and Ancient Club.
Organization of the United States Golf Association.

1895 American Open and Amateur Championships established.

1896 Harry Vardon won his first Open Championship.
F. G. Tait won his first Amateur Championship.

1897 Open Championship first played for at Hoylake (H. H. Hilton winner).

1898 Coburn Haskell first experimented with Haskell rubber-cored ball in America.

1899 H. Vardon defeated Willie Park in a seventy-two hole match.
Western Golf Association founded, Chicago Ill.

1900 F. G. Tait killed in South Africa.
J. H. Taylor won his third Open Championship.

1901 H. H. Hilton won Amateur Championship for the second time.
James Braid won his first Open Championship.

1902 Rubber-cored ball introduced into Great Britain.
Amateur International Match first played.

1903 Harry Vardon won his fourth Open Championship.
News of the World Tournament established.
Professional International Match first played.

1904 Walter J. Travis (America) won British Amateur Championship.

1906 James Braid won his third Open Championship. International four some over four courses—St. Andrews, Troon, St. Annes, and Deal—for £400, J. H. Taylor and H. Vardon vs. James Braid and A. Herd. Taylor and Vardon won by 13 and 12.

1907 John Ball won his sixth Amateur Championship.
A. Massy (France) won the Open Championship.
Deal added to list of Open Championship courses.
Appeal for patent in rubber-cored ball rejected by House of Lords.

1908 Tom Morris, Sr., died.
James Braid won his fourth Open Championship in the record score of 291.
New code of rules adopted.

1909 J. H. Taylor won his fourth Open Championship.

1910 John Ball won his seventh Amateur Championship.
Jubilee of Open Championship. James Braid winning for the fifth time.
New Rules passed, excluding center-shafted clubs.

1911 H. H. Hilton won the British and American Amateur Championships.
Harry Vardon won his fifth Open Championship.

1912 Jerome D. Travers "came back." Won the American Amateur Championship a third time.
Harry Vardon won the News of the World Championship.

1913 Francis Ouimet, a Boston amateur, twenty years of age, defeated the professional golfing world of America, including Vardon, Ray, Tellier and Reid, from Great Britain and France, in the Open Championship of the United States, at Brookline.
Miss Ravenscroft of England won the Women's Championship of America.
"Jerry" Travers won Amateur Championship of America for the fourth time.

1914 Francis Ouimet captured the American Amateur Championship.
Harry Vardon for the sixth time won the British Open Championship.
Miss Cecil Leitch won the British Ladies' Championship.

1915 Championships of Great Britain discontinued during the war with Germany.
"Jerry" Travers won the American Open Championship.

1916 Charles Evans, Jr., won both Amateur and Open Championships of America.

1917 No National Championships held, due to the participation of the United States in the world war.

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See list on inside front cover of this section.

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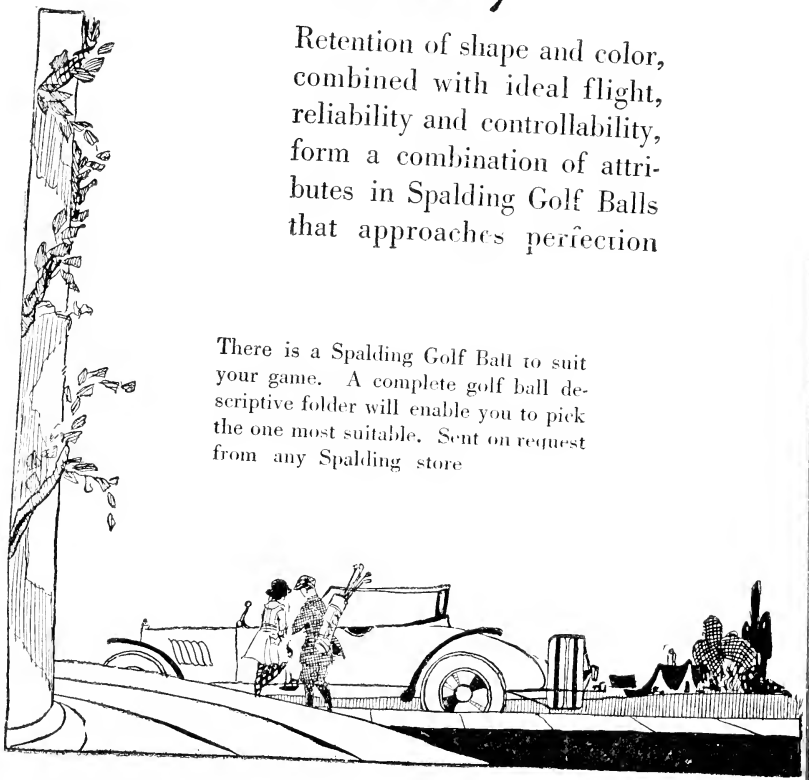

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